

AUSTRIAN PREMIER MAKES OFFER OF PEACE TO ALLIES?

Says France Intimated Willingness To Enter Into Negotiations

IS DENIED BY PARIS

Czernin Says Austria Was
On Point Of Making
Separate Peace

BLAMES ENTENTE

Failure Of German Drive
Prompts Move, Allied
Capitals Believe

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, April 5.—The declaration made by Count Czernin regarding the attempt of the French Government to enter into negotiations was denied, with strong emphasis, by M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, this morning. He said: "Czernin lied."

Political circles point out that Count Czernin's maneuver is too transparent to deceive anyone. Count Czernin is hoping to quiet the malcontents in Austria-Hungary and to undermine M. Clemenceau's reputation for loyalty among the Allied peoples.

Not Begging For Peace

London, April 4.—(Note: The first message concerning Count Czernin's speech appears to be held up on the cables.)

Count Czernin said he did not intend begging for peace but would enforce it by moral and material strength.

He defended the terms of the treaties of peace concluded with Russia and Rumania, denied that Germany wanted annexations but admitted that certain precautions had to be taken for military security.

He affirmed that Austria recently was almost on the point of entering into negotiations with the Western Powers but the latter suddenly veered round, deciding that it would be better to await the internal collapse of Austria.

Count Czernin extolled the Austro-German alliance, which had splendidly stood the test of war.

Usual Peace Offensive

The papers regard Count Czernin's speech as the customary peace offensive after the failure of the first attempt made by the enemy to break through on the Western front. They comment that the speech is primarily designed to detach the United States from the Allies and to fasten the accusation of bad faith on France. The latter suggestion is dismissed as fantastic, even without M. Clemenceau's repudiation, while Count Lichnowsky's revelations and the rapacious terms enforced at Brest-Litovsk show the absurdity of Count Czernin's thinking of trying to delude Washington.

Washington, April 3.—The Associated Press states that officials characterize Count Czernin's address as the beginning of a new German peace offensive, with Count Czernin acting at Germany's behest. His speech is recognized as a political maneuver designed to spread the impression that the Allies are fighting solely to recover Alsace-Lorraine. It is emphasized that any Teutonic suggestions that the time for peace discussions is at hand will find no response in America.

The Washington Morning Post says that Austria has been given the chance of concluding an honorable peace with the Allies by yielding territory to Italy, but is unable to shake off the thrall of Germany and she must now abide by the consequences.

SITUATION AT FRONT SATISFIES CLEMENCEAU

Could Not Be Better, He Says
On Returning From
Battle Line

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, April 4.—The French Premier M. Clemenceau, who returned from the front yesterday, has authorized the statement that the military situation could not be better.

Mrs. Willard Straight Gets War Appointment



Mrs. Willard D. Straight, New York social and suffrage leader, has been appointed a member of the Committee on the Employment of Women in Military Training Camps. Mrs. Straight has been engaged in war work since the outbreak of hostilities and has been active in the Red Cross and Y.M.C.A. fund-raising campaigns. She will assist in investigating sociological conditions arising from the employment of women in the training camps.

GERMAN PAPERS SOUND A NOTE OF WARNING

Advise People Not To Expect
Too Much And Seek To
Cover Up Losses

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 4.—The public here and in France are breathlessly but confidently awaiting the resumption of the German offensive. Deputies who have returned to Paris from their constituencies state that they found no trace of nervousness in the whole country. The people have been heartened by the latest news from the front and the absolutely confident of the ability of the army to foil the enemy's next move.

Meanwhile the German press is busy counselling its readers not to expect too much.

The Cologne Gazette says that the extraordinary rumors prevalent in Germany regarding the extent of the German victory are inspired by the enemy, who is exaggerating the German successes for the purpose of depressing the masses in Germany through subsequent disappointment.

A war correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung says that up to the present it has been impossible to estimate exactly the German losses, but it is not necessary to jump to the conclusion that they are enormous because the victory has been difficult.

He states that the resistance of the enemy is hardening, favored by stormy and rainy weather, which is hampering the offensive.

An expert German-Swiss, writing in the Zurich Post says that the Germans are unable to hinder the carefully planned deployment of the British and French reserves and the continuance of their violent attacks by the Germans demands immense sacrifices.

The Frankfurter Zeitung attacks Marshal von Hindenburg for attempting to over-ride the Reichstag. It appears that von Hindenburg telegraphed to the Vice-President of the Reichstag:

"Fresh sacrifices of blood have been forced upon us. They have not been made for nothing. I know the Reichstag understands this and that it will champion a strong German peace."

(Continued on Page 11)

Germans Aimed In Vain Death Blow At British Army, Says Gen. Smuts

Terrible Offensive, Costing 500,000 Casualties, Was
Kaiser's Answer To Peace Offer
Of January

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 3.—General Smuts today in a speech made at a luncheon given by the Clothmakers' Company on the occasion of his being made a Liveryman, referring to the German offensive, pointed out that during the past year the British army had borne the brunt of the heaviest fighting of the war and had suffered the heaviest casualties. It had stood in the breach in order that others might recuperate.

"The enemy, thinking our morale had suffered and the time had come for a knockout, again singled out the British for the greatest blow of the war, confident that he would overwhelm us. In a little over a week, the enemy hurled against the 3rd and 5th armies over 1,500,000 men in an attack whose fury was probably without precedent in the history of war. But again the British army stood in the breach with a heroism and glory which will live forever."

Gallant Stand Of Africans

He asked their pardon for referring to the stand made by the South Africans at Gaucha Wood against odds they had never faced, even at Delville Wood. They never flinched for a moment and ultimately retired only to preserve the continuity of the line, bent back at other points.

But their heroism was no greater than that of other units. Through all that dreadful ordeal, when everything went to pieces and the earth's foundations shook, the line never broke, the men retiring slowly under an irresistible pressure, fighting every inch of the way to the last scrap of strength and endurance. "Living and dead, we salute them with a reverence and gratitude which words cannot express."

General Smuts proceeded to refer to the recent German disclosures, especially Count Lichnowsky's Memorandum. He said that the latter was very important as showing irrefutably that the Kaiser and the German military party deliberately planned and willed the war.

General Smuts contrasted the famous peace resolutions passed by the Reichstag with Germany's "most ruthless and shameless" policy towards Russia and Rumania. As von Ludendorff said and the Kaiser repeated, Germany does not desire "a soft peace" but a German peace: in other words, a peace of German domination. So far as Germany is concerned, this war is not for a fair, honorable and lasting peace, nor God's peace, but a peace which will

mould future civilisation on German lines.

This means a great military and aggressive German Empire not only in Central Europe but also in Central Asia, Central Africa and eventually South America.

The true meaning of the inwardness of the separate peace with Russia and Rumania was now patent, but, if the world learned the lesson properly, the separate peace, however sad and disappointing in other respects, would not be in vain.

Germany Spurned Peace

When Mr. Lloyd George in January made a moderate and fair statement of our war aims to the labor conference, which war aims President Wilson and M. Clemenceau approved and which were subsequently endorsed by the Labor and Socialist Congresses of all the allied countries, Germany had a first-class opportunity of a fair and reasonable peace, but her answer came in the most bloody and most terrible offensive of the whole war, which has probably cost more than half-a-million casualties to all the combatants engaged. All this in order that a German peace might be secured. This was the answer to Mr. Lloyd George's olive-branch. Let this be fully realised in this and the Allied countries.

General Smuts concluded: "This great struggle has lasted a long time. The decision perhaps will be the most fateful in history. Will it end war and see a new free world, a world in which freedom and honor in co-operation will flower on the immeasurable sacrifices of the war, or will it see a fresh instalment of militarism, fresh scheming, preparing for a greater struggle which must engulf the next generation?"

"The Allies are now straining every nerve. A huge American Army will reach Europe long before the year is over. But the British Empire must remain to the end the principal protagonist for Liberty in the war for the freedom of the world."

General Smuts did not doubt the nation's response to the Premier's forthcoming demands for further sacrifices. At home and at the front the soul of the nations of the British Empire stood just as sure and unbreakable as the battle-fronts of our armies in France. "Everything is at stake for us in this war and therefore we shall bear every sacrifice willingly and cheerfully to the very end."

3 JAPANESE SHOT BY VLADIVOSTOK BURGLARS

Store Looted In Daylight And
Marines Are Landed For
Protection

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Tokio, April 5.—Official: A Japanese store in Vladivostok was attacked by burglars in broad daylight yesterday and three Japanese were killed or wounded. In view of this fact marines were landed at dawn today for the protection of Japanese subjects.

Perth Labor Party Affirms Loyalty

Conference Of West Amboy
Workers Passes Resolution
To Support War To End

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Perth, W. A., April 3.—The Conference of the National Labor Party passed unanimously, with acclamation and the singing of the National Anthem, a resolution affirming their loyalty to the Crown and their determination to see the war through to final victory.

The Weather

Gloomy and misty. The maximum temperature yesterday was 64.9 and the minimum 52.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 85.1 and 51.2.

Women War Workers At Play Behind The French Lines



The English girls who are doing valuable war work behind the lines in France must have their recreation. The two pretty misses in the picture are members of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps. They are resting between the halves of a hotly contested hockey game between girls of the different barracks. They are wearing the uniform adopted by the British Government for all women engaged in official war work.

SUBMARINE SINKINGS ON DECREASE AGAIN

British Losses Last Week Only
Six Over And Seven
Under 1,600 Tons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 3.—The Admiralty states that the number of merchantmen which arrived at ports of the United Kingdom during the week ending March 30 totalled 2,416 and the number sailing 2,379.

Six merchantmen over and seven under 1,600 tons were sunk, fifteen vessels unsuccessfully attacked and five fishing-boats sunk during the same period.

It is announced that during the year which ended on March 31, 1917, merchantmen totalling 692,225 gross tons were completed in the shipyards of the United Kingdom, while during the year which ended on March 31, 1918, merchantmen totalling 1,237,515 tons were completed.

The output of shipbuilding shows a steady upward tendency, reaching the record of 161,670 tons in March. The men are working loyally, having taken to heart the anxiety caused by the comparatively low outputs of 58,568 tons in January and 100,038 tons in February.

Rome, April 3.—An official communiqué states that 381 merchantmen arrived and 360 sailed from Italian ports last week. Three steamers over 1,500 tons, one sailing vessel over and nine under 100 tons were sunk during the same period.

Tang Shao-yi Visits Japanese Premier

Other Prominent Chinese In
Tokio Hold Hour-Long Talk
With Count Terauchi

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Tokio, April 4.—Mr. Tang Shao-yi visited the Premier, Count Terauchi, yesterday. Tang Hua-lung and Lin Chang-min visited him today and had a conversation which lasted for over an hour.

RUSSIAN CADETS URGE ALLIES TO HELP THEM

German Peace Terms Warrant
For Attempt To Organise
Defence, They Say

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, April 4.—A conference of the Right Wing of the Socialist Parties and the Cadets at Moscow has passed the following resolution:

"As the terms of the treaty of peace signed at Brest-Litovsk do not allow Russia to organise resistance to German Imperialism, the Allies have grounds for an attempt to organise the defence of Russia. Such a step, if undertaken by all the Allies, would enable the organisation of the internal forces of Russia but it must avoid the character of an occupation, a punitive expedition or interference with the internal forces of Russia."

The Ex-Tsar's family, who have been receiving soldiers' rations, as a consequence of which several of them are ill, will be granted a monthly allowance of Roubles 300.

It is reported that the Germans have seized at Paltava 50,000 tons of grain which they are busy exporting to Germany.

A series of anti-Jewish pogroms have occurred in the Ukraine.

Moscow, April 4.—Large columns of Germans are taking the offensive against Kharkoff from Paltava and Voronezh. The Soviet units are opposing the invasion and have occupied the station at Paltava, where they are organising a base for operations.

The information recently published concerning the co-operation of the French Military Mission in Russia towards the eventual re-organisation of the Russian army did not relate the full circumstances.

The fact is that Trotsky has simply expressed to the French Military Mission his intention to re-organise the Russian army in order to oppose the German invasion and has asked for eventual support of French officers for that purpose.

Although there is very little hope to be entertained of a possible effective resistance of the Maximilians against the Austro-Germans, the French Military Mission replied that if it was for the purpose of resuming the fight against the common enemy, the French Military Mission would not refuse its help.

That declaration of principle does not affect in any way the attitude of the French Government towards the Bolsheviks.

FIGHTING RENEWED IN HEAVY ATTACKS SOUTH OF SOMME

Germans Reopen Offensive
Against Both French
And British

MAKE SOME GAINS

Advance Line In Direction
Of Hamel And
Vaire Wood

LOSE ELSEWHERE

Halt In Drive Caused By
Enemy Casualties Of
300,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 4, 9.25 p.m.—The Press Bureau issues the following communiqué:

North of the Somme the situation is unchanged.

South of the Somme the enemy launched heavy attacks early this morning against the British and French forces. He made progress on the British front in the direction of Hamel and Vaire Wood. The British beat back his attacks elsewhere with considerable loss. Fighting continues.

The enemy gained ground against the French on our immediate right in the angle between the Luce and the Aves.

French Counter-Attack

A German official communiqué reports:

Fighting activity has revived south of the Somme. The enemy, by means of surprise, after a strong artillery preparation, four times vainly endeavored early this morning and afternoon to recapture the heights they have lost southwest of Moreuil. These attacks broke down with heavy losses.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported at noon:

A German machine-gun post in the neighborhood of Hebuterne was rushed yesterday and the machine-gun captured.

Some prisoners were taken on other parts of the front.

The Press Bureau issued the following communiqué last evening:

The situation is unchanged.

A German official communiqué reported:

A counter-attack repulsed a thrust made by the English during the night against Aysette.

Strong enemy forces attacked this evening between Marcelcave and the Luce but were driven back with heavy losses.

We have obtained possession of a height southwestward of Moreuil.

We made a successful thrust southward of Hiltbach and brought in some prisoners.

Quiet On Previous Day

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

The whole front has been comparatively quiet.

There was local fighting last night and this morning in the neighborhood of Feuchy and Hebuterne in which we killed many of the enemy and captured two machine-guns.

The prisoners taken at Aysette now total 192, including six officers.

Aviation.—We harassed the enemy troops and transport with bombs and machine-guns, our machines dropping over 1,000 bombs.

Hostile aeroplanes were active between Albert and Moreuil.

We brought down twenty-one aeroplanes and three balloons. Seven of our machines are missing.

Our night-bombing machines dropped 4½ tons of bombs on hostile billets and troops.

The American Air Service during the past fortnight has rendered invaluable service.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wires this evening:

Our airmen report much movement of troops, guns and transport in the regions held by the enemy, but the Germans are experiencing unexpected difficulties in this connection while, for once, the luck of the weather is turning against active operations.

I believe the Germans are bound to strike again as soon as possible

and as hard as possible or to admit failure, which alternative would be fraught with a reaction from which the German High Command shrinks. The enemy has made the supreme test, and although he is capable of pounding again and again, each successive blow will be weaker than the last.

Heavy Attacks Against French

Paris, April 4.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports: The artillery struggle became very intense during the night in the region of Montdidier.

We penetrated the enemy trenches at several points northwest of Rheims and on the left of the Meuse and brought back thirty prisoners and two machine-guns.

Enemy raids east of Rheims, at Avocourt Wood and north of St. Die were unsuccessful.

A semi-official communiqué stated earlier:

The present lull in the fighting is due to the fact that the Germans have lost 300,000 men killed and wounded and also to the difficulties of bringing up their artillery owing to the bad state of the roads.

As soon as the Germans have regrouped their divisions and brought up material they will launch a new and formidable attack, but the Franco-British forces, who are hourly receiving reinforcements, will be able to meet the blow.

The official communiqué issued last evening reported:

There has been no infantry action today.

The artillery duel continued somewhat violent in the region north of Montdidier, especially between Demuin and Hangarden-Santerre.

Germans Bring Up Fresh Troops

It is obvious that von Hindenburg is bringing up fresh reinforcements but it is a fact that the 100 German divisions thrown into the battle during the first week of their offensive were the very best of the Imperial Army. Now the enemy is compelled to call his strategic reserves from remote quarters.

The confidence prevailing among the French and British High Command regarding the future seems to be amply justified.

An Associated Press telegram to the New York Herald here says:

The 1st German Guard Division yesterday suffered a most severe beating at Grivesnes.

In the morning the Guards attacked with the greatest fury and after an hour of very close fighting they succeeded in gaining a footing in the village but two hours later they were ejected pell-mell, at the point of the bayonet, by a magnificent counter-attack.

This was not the end. The Germans came back again, time after time, preceded by heavy artillery barrages. In the grounds of Grivesnes Castle the Frenchmen came to meet them and fought them back with the bayonets and rifle-butts, forcing them into disorderly retreat.

Once more this morning the Guards, not satisfied with yesterday's defeat, returned to the assault, but in vain, and they had to seek the shelter of their positions, leaving the French masters of the situation.

Larger Ships, Is Fiat Of U.S. Shipping Board

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Washington, April 3.—The Shipping Board has ordered a general increase in the size of all ships built from now onwards.

AMERICANS TO MANAGE CHINESE EASTERN ROAD?

Tokio Report Says They Will, Peking Says They Will Not

UNIVERSITY CLUB HOLDS ENTHUSIASTIC SESSION

Songs And Yells Enliven Annual Meeting Of American College Men At Carlton

About the Carlton and environs last night were sounds as of a composite agglomeration of most of the football gridirons of the East, West, South and Middle Western states on a Saturday afternoon early in November.

This kaleidoscope of hectic audibility may be blamed on the American University Club, the occasion being the Club's annual dinner and meeting. Before, throughout and subsequent to the courses of Louie's satisfying provender a convincing succession of yells, songs, siren and such pervaded the place to appraise all within a couple of earshots that each of at least three dozen universities was the boss school of those United States and was out to demonstrate the fact. There were about 150 or so of the "boys" participating in the argument and the competition was keen, but, on this occasion at least, the rest had to figuratively remove their headgear to the followers of the Big Red C. Cornell was out in force and their aggregate lungpower, under the athletic directorship of the Hon. L. J. Mead, had most of the opposition sounding like the echo.

Following the dinner Dr. J. C. McCracken, president, called upon Judge C. S. Lobingier for a few remarks on the University man and the war. Judge Lobingier spoke briefly of the large part which American college men have played in the previous conflicts in which America has been engaged and then of the even larger part which they are playing today.

As an illustration of the response which students of the higher schools have made in the present call to arms, he cited as an instance a department of one large University. In normal times, he said, there were about 300 men enrolled for the course in question. This year there were 29, of whom two were women, one was crippled and the rest were either too young or too old for service.

Taking up the business of the meeting, Treasurer Roberts' report, showing a comfortable balance in bank, was passed and Secretary Powell's record of the past year's activities was adopted. The membership of the Club has risen from 240 to 350 in the last twelve months. Cornell has the largest representation in China—22 alumni, with Harvard second with 21. President McCracken spoke of plans for the future. The idea of permanent quarters for the Club, he said, the Committee has thought best not to take up until after the war. One thing which the Committee is strongly in favor of and which has also found the endorsement of local business men, the American Consul-General and Minister Reinsch, is the founding of a travelling scholarship for American college men. This would consist of a trip through China awarded for the best essay written by a college senior on some subject relative to China. The object would be to direct the attention of all American college men to the Orient. The question of the scholarship will be considered further by the new Committee. Dr. McCracken proposed that the sum of \$100 be given for providing a flagstaff and flags for the local American School and also the sum of \$50 for a similar purpose to some Chinese school, to be selected. This was passed.

Officers elected for this year are: President, Mr. Julian Arnold; Vice-President, Mr. Y. C. Tong; Secretary, Mr. J. B. Powell; Treasurer, Mr. C. J. Spiker.

British Destroyer Sunk In Collision

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, April 3.—The Admiralty announces that a destroyer was sunk on the 1st as the result of a collision. All on board were saved.

Toronto Firemen Save Big Steamer In Blaze

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Toronto, April 3.—A fire has destroyed the Thor Ironworks, which were engaged in shipbuilding. The firemen saved a large vessel which was almost ready for launching.

Bulgarian Minister Leaves For Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, April 3.—A telegram from Sofia states that M. Tutcheff, the Bulgarian Minister of Finance, has gone to Berlin.

Germans Land Troops In Finland, Says Berlin

Action Taken By Arrangement With Finnish Government, Is Official Claim

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, April 4.—A German official communiqué says: German troops have landed in Finland by arrangement with the Finnish government.

The Times draws attention to the danger of Germany obtaining an open port and naval base in the Arctic as the result of the advance of the Finnish White Guards from Tammerfors. It says that such a development would materially affect her whole naval position and emphasizes the necessity for the Allies keeping the Murman Railway open.

Berlin, April 3.—In reply to a pathetic appeal for food from Finland, Germany has offered a hundred tons of flour, adding that it could not supplement this owing to the scarcity in Germany and the greater scarcity in Austria and that the bread rations in Germany will shortly be further reduced.

EXPLANATION IS ASKED ON JAPANESE DEMANDS

Peking Urged To Make Statement On Reports Of Action By Tokyo

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Peking, April 6.—Many unfounded reports are circulating concerning demands Japan is alleged to have presented to the Chinese Government and the Chinese press is urging the Government to make a public declaration in this connection.

Liang Shih-yi returns to Tientsin tomorrow. It is understood that besides communicating with the various parties with regard to a compromise, he intends to invite a number of prominent politicians, including Tsen Chun-huan, to meet in Tientsin to discuss the matter. He is highly satisfied with the result of his visit to Peking.

Hsu Shu-cheng has returned to Tientsin. It is understood that the differences between General Chin Yun-peng, Chang Chi-tan and himself have been settled.

The office of High Adviser has been offered to Liang Shih-yi and Chu Chi-ling by President Feng Kuo-chang, according to the Chinese press. Chu has accepted but Liang has not yet consented to assume the post, as he is leaving the Capital today. He expects to make weekly visits to Peking hereafter.

The locomotive of the night express from Shanghai to Peking exploded Wednesday and the train was delayed for more than six hours. None was hurt, as far as could be ascertained.

The arrest and detention of Mr. Tsao Tien-chu, the Chairman of the Changsha Chamber of Commerce, has caused great excitement in Peking. A protest was filed Thursday by the Hunan residents at the Metropolis headed by former Premier Hsiung Shih-ling, demanding his release.

The new Chief of the Admiralty, Admiral Lan Kien-chu, who will formally take over his office Monday at the Arsenal in Shanghai, called on General Tsen Chun-huan Thursday.

REBELLIOUS TRIBE IS QUELLED IN INDIA

Marris Subdued By Punitive Expedition And Driven Back Into Hills

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, April 3.—The Press Bureau issues the following communiqué: The punitive operations against the Marris tribe, in Baluchistan, continue satisfactorily. The Marris have retired to the hills and have offered no resistance, confining themselves to isolated raids, in one of which a European and six Indians were killed and three wounded. The tribe is showing signs of surrender. The Khotran tribe has already submitted.

COOLIE ASPHYXIATED AT BRITISH FLOWER SHOP

A coolie employed by the British Flower Shop was asphyxiated yesterday morning and another was rendered unconscious by gas while asleep on the premises. The latter has been removed to the Shantung Road Hospital and it is believed he has a chance for recovery. The discovery was made by another coolie. The relatives of the asphyxiated coolie decline to allow the authorities to hold a post-mortem examination, being apparently satisfied with the cause of the death.

CENTRAL RED CROSS BODY IS FORMED FOR CHINA

Co-ordinating Agency Being Named Here At Request Of Headquarters In America

Word has been received in Shanghai that the National Headquarters in Washington of the American Red Cross desires to have the work of organization, now going forward in China so thrivingly, centralized as much as possible.

In conformity with this expressed wish, a central or general committee is being formed to co-ordinate the work out here. The idea is that all the Chapters formed in China will report through this committee and the committee is now being formed. Among those already named for the committee are Mr. Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attache in China, Dr. S. A. Ransom, and Messrs. J. K. Sagus, W. A. B. Nichols, G. A. Fitch and Nelson E. Lorton.

Red Cross Chapters already have been formed in Peking, Tientsin, Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai and Chapters are now in process of formation at Hankow, Chefoo, Foochow, Swatow, Amoy, Chungking, and Nanking. Mukden has also applied for permission to form a Chapter and it is expected that Harbin will likewise have a Chapter. Chapters or branches will be formed in other cities. Tsinanfu is organizing a branch which will be attached to the Shanghai Chapter.

Early in May, probably the first week, the American Red Cross is putting on another one hundred million dollar drive in the United States and at the same time a drive will be made throughout China, when an effort will be made to run up a big score for the American Red Cross out here—the money collected of course going to help out the big drive in America. The central committee now being formed in Shanghai will have charge of this drive in China.

Coolie Asphyxiated At British Flower Shop

A coolie employed by the British Flower Shop was asphyxiated yesterday morning and another was rendered unconscious by gas while asleep on the premises. The latter has been removed to the Shantung Road Hospital and it is believed he has a chance for recovery. The discovery was made by another coolie. The relatives of the asphyxiated coolie decline to allow the authorities to hold a post-mortem examination, being apparently satisfied with the cause of the death.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Apr. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Apr. 11

For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Apr. 12
Per C.M. s.s. China Apr. 13
Per C.P.R. s.s. E. of Asia Apr. 13

MAILS DUE

From U.S. Canada and Europe.
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru Apr. 9
Per O.S.K. s.s. Manila Maru Apr. 11

JOIN OUR "THRIFT CLUB"

And put about one-tenth of your income in a savings account. You will find you can live well on less money than you are spending and the amount of thrift savings with 4% interest added will come in very handy some day when you need it more than you do now.

82 Members to February 25th.
120 Members to March 25th.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
15, NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

GRAND HOTEL **GRAND ANNEX**
GRAND STRAND

SEASON 1918

TSINGTAU
"IDEAL SEA-BATHING"

Commencing JUNE 1st
T. NAGAO, General Manager

NINGPO MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION MEETS

Dr. Warnshuis Gives Graphic Account Of America's War Awakening

China Press Correspondence Ningpo, April 3.—The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Ningpo Missionary Association was held last evening at the home of the C.M.S. ladies. We were especially fortunate in having with us, as the speaker of the evening, Dr. Warnshuis of the China Continuation Committee, who has recently returned from America.

Dr. Warnshuis gave a brief but graphic account of the wonderful transformation which has taken place in America during the last year, and also some of the impressions he received while witnessing the tremendous war preparations and the hearty response of the American people during the great drives which were made by the Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A. He declared that we are living in a new world and that we must use new and improved methods to meet the new problems and conditions.

Dr. Warnshuis then stirred us with a vision of the great need and the great open door of opportunity for Christian service in China at this time. He spoke of the sacrifices being made by the men at the front where they are dying for the principles we hold dear and asked us to consider whether we are proving ourselves worthy of this sacrifice.

A very interesting account was given of the "Eddy Evangelistic Campaign" in which Dr. Warnshuis has been participating. Canton Christian College was cited as an example of the great change that has taken place in the south, in the attitude of all classes towards Christianity. In this college composed of students chiefly from non-Christian homes about ninety per cent are now Christians.

After an expression of appreciation to Dr. Warnshuis some business matters were discussed. A committee composed of Messrs. Redfern, Wilcox and Smith was appointed to investigate the advisability of establishing a book store in Ningpo to handle school books and Christian literature. Mr. F. R. Millikan was elected to act as secretary in place of Miss Zimmerman who resigned on account of press of work. It was voted to request Mrs. Hudson to address the association at its next meeting on the subject of Chinese Art.

Most delightful refreshments were served by the hostesses at the close of the business meeting.

SOOCHOW SOCIETY MEETS

China Press Correspondence Soochow, April 4.—The regular monthly meeting of the Soochow Missionary Association was held this afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Crawford. After delicious refreshments, the guests gathered in the Kindergarten Hall for the paper of the afternoon.

TREES FOR SALE

IMPORTED shade trees—large leaf—grows rapidly—original stock imported from U.S.A.

1,000, cuttings\$0.10 each
1,000, 1 year old.....\$0.30 "
500, 2 years old.....\$0.60 "
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prepared and interesting paper on "Some Soochow Industries." He stated that necessarily he would mention only a few of the more interesting ones, as the list itself would occupy the speaker's time. He described quite a number of the more common industries such as the making of rape-seed oil, the making of wines, the manufacture of candles, the burning of lime, making of firecrackers and a number of other industries which are common in most of the Chinese cities.

The committee appointed to raise a fund for the famine sufferers made a detailed report, giving the amounts contributed by the various missions, business concerns, such as the Standard Oil Co., the Asiatic Petroleum Co., etc., the Post Office, the Customs and others. Many of those who contributed had already made contributions before and the sum raised was quite liberal. The total was \$1,600.51. Most of this has been already sent forward but a small balance is to go forward at once.

The following program was adopted for 1918-1919:
Oct. Chinese Business Methods, Mr. Curran.
November, Present Day Chinese Political Leaders, Mr. Brockman.
December, Soochow City Government, Mr. McMillan.
January, Sociological Study of Soochow People, Mr. Borrmann.
February, Study of the More Important Chinese Idols, Mr. Throop.
March, Well Known Chinese Heroes, Mr. Nance.
April, Well Known Chinese Fairy Stories, Miss Park.
May, Musicale, Miss Lipscomb.
June, Chinese Signs and Symbols, Mr. Hamlet.

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How American Soldiers Abroad Get Their Pay

Complicated Banking Machinery Is Made Especially For Army In France

The American soldier is well paid, as compensation for military service goes. He also has the hardly less appreciated satisfaction of being able to get his money with the least possible delay and inconvenience. This has been devised in part by the government and in part by bankers who have regarded it as a patriotic duty to solve the financial problems of the man who is doing the fighting.

Organization of a system for the payment of the armies at home was comparatively simple, but when it came to paying the men overseas and so arranging matters that they would get the full benefit of their allowances, an entirely new set of circumstances had to be dealt with. Most of these men were unfamiliar with the currency of France or England. In France they found the tradesmen unresponsive to the facilities of such instruments as drafts, letters of credit and checks, those mediums of exchange which had a distinct appeal to the Anglo-Saxon. Moreover, the rates of exchange allowed by the tradesmen were unstable under the pressure of war. To these difficulties was added the uncertainty of communication and transportation. The whole situation was one that the hardest soldier contemplated with something akin to dismay.

Gold Payment Suspended

At the outset the government was forced to abrogate the customary payments in gold to its soldiers on foreign service. The mere shipment of such an amount of the precious metal would involve risks too great in times like these, to say nothing of the disturbance in the money market such a turnover of gold would occasion. Consequently, resort was had to a sufficient credit established in France on which the disbursing officers with the expeditionary forces could draw. Payments are now made either by check or in the currency of France, according to the desire of the soldiers. Those who take checks send them home or deposit them with banks under some one of the arrangements devised by bankers here who have correspondents or branches abroad. For the benefit of those who take currency, a rate of exchange is established by proclamation each month. This means that the soldier gets French currency in an amount which equalises the difference in value between the dollar and the franc. The American soldier is discouraged from taking gold abroad with him. He could not possibly make much by doing so. His Treasury check, which he may have if he desires it, is equivalent to gold, because it is convertible into gold if sent back to this country.

Under the present law provision is made for the dependents of an enlisted man, and he is compelled to allot a certain amount of his pay. This amount is withheld by the War Department and a check for it is sent to the person or persons provided for. This compulsory allotment is never more than \$15, but he may have an additional amount or all of his pay withheld at his request, either to be deposited in some designated bank for his own benefit, or for the benefit of some one else. If the allotment is made for his own benefit he can draw checks against it, as he can against an ordinary deposit in his bank. With respect to so much of his pay as the government does not withhold he has the same privileges as he would were he a civilian.

Must Pay In Cash

It is when the same soldier crosses to England or France that difficulties present themselves. He may take his checkbook with him, but when he tries to cash a check against his allotment or against his deposit back home his troubles begin. He is not known. His deposit in America is as unknown as he is. Those with whom he would deal ask for cash. He can have his allotment changed. His pay check will be sent to him in France and his paymaster will honor it. Then he finds himself with a month's pay, and while it is not a staggering amount he is constantly worried about losing it. Under such circumstances he is more than likely to spend it quickly. He doesn't like to deposit it in a foreign bank, because death may overtake him, and he knows that his relatives would have more trouble than the amount is worth to establish their rights in his account. It is but natural that he should long to have it arranged so that he could transact his money matters with men who speak English and who will do business with him according to methods with which he is familiar.

It was because they appreciated these conditions surrounding the soldier in France and because they had the necessary facilities abroad for doing it that certain banking houses and express companies entered into arrangements that would enable him to get his money and keep or spend it without loss or inconvenience. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, for example, having an office in Paris, established an agency at Bordeaux, now one of the most important parts of France, and in addition opened two others in the zone now occupied by the American troops. Bonbright and Co. arranged through their correspondents abroad to facilitate the conversion of American funds into foreign currency and to forward incomes from securities held here. The Bankers Trust Company and the express companies pointed out the advantages of their travellers' checks. Wherever they could do it bankers generally made efforts to assist the American soldier.

Through its offices in both London and Paris and its relations with the Bank of France and the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—two financial institutions which together

have nearly 400 branches throughout France—the Guaranty Trust Company of New York was able to offer special conveniences to officers and men who went abroad in the service of their country. The advantage of a large organization and numerous affiliations in this country and abroad was increased by the fact that both the London and Paris offices of the company were officially designated depositories of the United States government.

The plan which the trust company evolved for making the American soldier's pay useful to him falls into four divisions. There are arrangements for the officers and arrangements for the men; there are arrangements for the depositors and customers of the Guaranty and also for the customers of other banks. The feature of the scheme is that whether the soldier has his pay allotted to the trust company or whether he has it allotted to the trust company abroad or receives his check and deposits it with the Guaranty Trust Company abroad, he has available to him in every town of any importance in France a bank where he can cash his checks. The soldier having an account with the company can draw against it while in France with no more difficulty than a depositor having an account at the main office has in cashing a check at local branches; which is no trouble at all. He gets a letter of introduction to the Paris office, a draft transfers his account to France and his checks are good at all correspondent offices. If his pay is allotted to the Paris office and he should subsequently die, the record in New York of his arrangement would expedite payment to his relatives and insure safety.

When the soldier is not a depositor of the trust company, but of some other bank, which may or may not be a customer of the Guaranty, and allots all or a part of his pay to that bank, he can obtain full checking privileges in France by having his home bank arrange for what is known as a revolving credit in effect this is a letter of introduction informing the Paris office of the trust company and also the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris that the holder has on deposit and is entitled to negotiate checks on these institutions not exceeding in amount \$500 in any two consecutive months.

Revolving Credit

At the beginning of every second month another credit is available to the soldier. That is why it is called a revolving credit. The arrangement which the soldier's home bank makes with the trust company involves the remission of funds which the soldier desires transferred to Europe. This is done by draft and no charge for the service is made. In fact, all services rendered to soldiers or to banks which desire to help soldiers in getting and using their pay are without charge.

Through a similar use of revolving credits American officers, whether depositors of the company or not, may cash checks drawn on the Paris office of the Guaranty. The arrangements which they make on which their home banks make for them are enlisted men. Under this arrangement any officer of a grade below lieutenant-colonel may cash his checks for an amount up to 150 francs at any time at any of the branches of the Bank of France, and may repeat this operation six times during any calendar month. For officers of the grades of lieutenant-colonel or colonel the amount is 500 francs for any one check. For the grade of general the amount is 1,000 francs. Checks must be presented by the drawer in person, made out in his favor and indorsed by him.

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Designer of 'Buoyancy Boxes'
On Lucia Wanted Them
Tried Out Here

GOT IDEA FROM DRY DOCK

Confident Ship Has Enough
Buoyancy To Resist Water's
Down Pressure

New York, Feb. 20.—William T. Donnelly, the marine engineer, who, as a member of the Ship Protection Committee, devised the system of "buoyancy boxes" to make American transports and the new ships of the Emergency Fleet Corporation invulnerable against attacks by German submarines and practically unsinkable by torpedoes, said yesterday that no test of his plan had been made with the system now installed on the Lucia by the Naval Consulting Board or any other committee, but that no one had denied that his plan was effective in keeping a ship afloat after she had been struck by a torpedo. He gave also a fuller account of the details of the plan than the one given on Saturday night by William L. Saunders, the Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, at the dinner of the University of Pennsylvania Club.

"I was eager to have a test of the plan in some dry dock before the ship was sent through the submarine zone with any sort of cargo," said Mr. Donnelly, "although I am confident that the plan for making ships unsinkable will be successful. My system of buoyancy boxes, as I call them, was installed in the Austrian ship, the Lucia, while she was in dry dock for other repairs, and although it was planned to open the sea-cocks while the vessel was still in dry dock, to find out whether the ship was unsinkable, there was a hitch somewhere, and the test was never made. The system was installed in a Southern port, and the Lucia went to another port to take aboard a cargo. It looks as if we were going to leave the test of the system to the Germans."

"I have been working on the plan since the early part of the war, when the German submarines began to sink so many merchant ships. Several months ago the Naval Consulting Board and the United States Shipping Board decided to appoint a Committee on Ship Protection to devise both defensive and offensive plans for the U-boat campaign. General Goehals, then Chairman of the Shipping Board, appointed Rear Admiral H. H. Rousseau as his representative; the Naval Consulting Board appointed A. M. Hunt, and those two men chose me as their member."

"My first proposal for the protection of American ships was this system of buoyancy boxes, and the outline of the plans, as given by Mr. Saunders last night, is correct. In building dry docks I picked up the idea that a ship would remain afloat with holes all through her if we could put into the hull of the vessel enough buoyancy to resist the down-dragging pressure of inflowing water. The idea of the buoyancy box is, therefore, only the idea of the dry dock put in the interior of a ship."

"The Lucia has in her about 9,000 or 10,000 buoyancy boxes, and I believe that if this ship were struck by a torpedo and flooded the buoyancy would enable her to double her displacement of water," continued Mr. Donnelly, in emphasizing the assertion of Mr. Saunders that the Lucia would have the buoyancy of a water-logged schooner laden with lumber."

Mr. Donnelly then gave additional details of the system of buoyancy boxes on the Lucia. Most of these boxes are three feet high, two feet thick, and one foot deep. They are made of ordinary pine, such as is used in making boxes for canned goods, and then

covered with a skin of galvanized metal such as is used in making ordinary water buckets. This skin is both airtight and watertight. The boxes are fitted in lines around the ship, both above and below the water-line, and fastened to every beam where vacant space is available. Larger boxes, varying in size with the lines of the ship, are fitted to all the bulkheads and in other stable parts of the ship.

Other boxes are put into the cargo space of the vessel, and Mr. Donnelly estimates that only 14 per cent of that space is lost in making the ship invulnerable. There is no subtraction of space in a cargo like cotton because that material is buoyant enough to keep the ship afloat with the aid of the boxes in the upper part of the vessel.

All the boxes put into the Lucia were first tested in closed tanks under heavy pressure, Mr. Donnelly said, and it was found that they would resist a pressure many times greater than would be put upon them by the weight of a ship flooded with water. Other tests of the boxes were made in open tanks, and it was found that they were practically indestructible by pressure or other means.

He said that although the work of fitting the Lucia took four months because of the changes in the original plans made necessary in experimenting, he believed that a ship could be fitted with the boxes and made unsinkable by steady work through a week, and that the cost of equipping vessels would not be more than 10 per cent of the total cost of the ship. He gave no figures upon the cost of the experiment on the Lucia, nor the estimated cost of building the system into new ships under construction.

Mr. Donnelly added that the Virginia Engineering Company of Roanoke had said it would be possible for it to fit out as many ships as its facilities permitted at the rate of about one a week and at the cost of about one-tenth of the original construction cost of the vessel. He said he believed other shipbuilding companies might be able to do the work in the same time and at similar expense to the Government. The plan for making ships unsinkable was submitted to the Navy Department for inspection, the inventor said, but so far as Mr. Donnelly knew, no naval officer had made an official inspection of the Lucia or of the proposed plans.

"If the plan is successful, and I think it will be, the value of vessels will rise because they will be safer and the insurance rates will be lower because the loss of ships will be smaller. Although there is a small loss of cargo space there is also a loss in cargo space now every week through the success of the German torpedoes. The saving of vessels and the breaking of the German U-boat campaign would more than make up the loss of cargo space in every ship. "I do not like to leave the test of the plan to the Germans, but if the plan is feasible, as I think it is, the public will ask this way of providing safe transport for soldiers and munitions."

Mr. Donnelly has built some of the largest dry docks in the United States, including many in New York, San Francisco, and Honolulu, and he is now engaged in construction work on a 20,000-ton dock for the Bethlehem Steel Company and another of 10,000 tons for the Alabama Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company.

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FRANCE STRONGER THAN EVER BEFORE

American Observer Sees Wonderful Recuperation Under Pétain's Leadership

SOUND DESPITE SCANDALS

Soldiers And Civilians Proof Against An Offensive Even Greater Than At Verdun

By Charles H. Grasty
Paris, February 10.—With a German offensive threatening and the Bolo, Callaux and Malvy prosecutions on the carpet, America is interested in knowing in what shape France is to meet new tests of her fortitude and endurance. I have touched the French morale at three different points within the recent past. Attendance at the Bolo trial has given me an opportunity of seeing one side; the investigation of the Painlevé Government in its relation to Nivelle's offensive has exposed a cross-section of the civil administration, and, lastly, I have been brought into contact with large numbers of poilus.

Fairly close observation of conditions generally since General Pershing's arrival last June enables me to view the situation comparatively. The improvement in eight months has been extraordinary. I can go further and say without exaggeration that in the whole allied wall of resistance to German aggression, France is the hardest and most solid part. Last May there was demoralisation. The wonder was not that demoralisation existed, but that there was not more of it. After three years of bearing the brunt of the German attack and the appalling sacrifices it entailed, the unfortunate military operations of last April made many feel as if all had been ended by France in vain. America's coming sustained France until she could recover herself. By her own recuperative power she has now become stronger than at any time since the war began. With Clemenceau at the head of the civil Government and Pétain in military command, France is rock-ribbed against all the Germany may attempt.

Sound Despite Political Scandals
There have been certain evils in French politics—all the world knows them. They are shocking, but they have not touched the body politic. They are from the top downward, not from the bottom upward. The French people are morally and intellectually sound and solid. Bolo, Callaux, and Malvy may be tried and shot or imprisoned or acquitted, France will remain unconquerable in this war. It is to be hoped that the exposure of these conditions in wartime will permanently purify French politics; but, however that may be, America may rest in the assurance that no political event will cause the slightest weakening of the French war will.

The only doubts that existed at any time were about the civilian power of resistance, and these may now be dismissed unconditionally. The French Army since the beginning of the war has been the admiration of the world. It is better than ever today. No one here has the remotest fear about the French front. Let the Germans come as strong as they will, the French will take care of them. Their holding securely so long a line after losses is the ultimate expression of what human capacity and courage are capable of. The confidence of the army in its leadership was never before so absolute. Clemenceau and Pétain are names loved by every soldier.

Pétain's Inspiring Achievement

Pétain's complete restoration of the military morale after the offensive of last April constitutes one of the most inspiring chapters of the war. No other man knows the game of war in all its aspects better than Pétain, and to military experts he adds an intimate knowledge of and sympathy with French human nature. He is not only a strategist, a tactician and an all-round military leader, but he is the shepherd of his flock. He is tireless in maintaining personal relations with officers and men. While many Generals think it best to work from headquarters forty miles behind the lines, Pétain is as busy as a traveling salesman making the rounds of his armies from one end of the line to the other. Under his sleepless supervision the French Army has become a most intelligent and expert machine. The German Army has discipline, but the French Army possesses both discipline and individual intelligence and initiative.

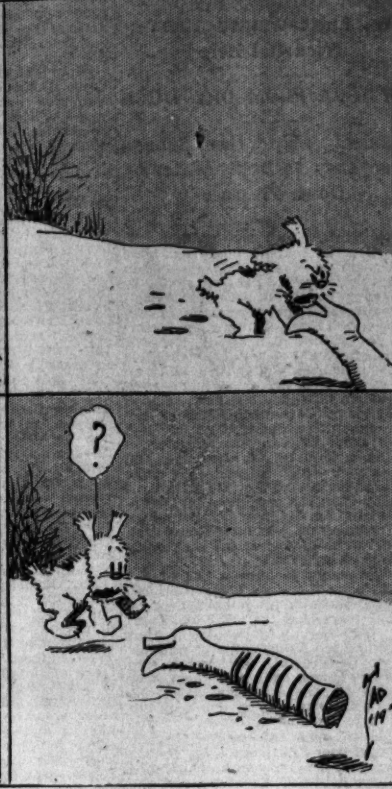
I realise that an unparalleled test—like that at Verdun, but multiplied, perhaps, by three or four in miles of front and weight behind it—may come any day; but the well-informed confidently predict that wherever and whenever it is launched against Pétain it will "bite granite."

In all this I expressly disclaim the least reflection, even by inference, upon the gallant and splendid English, who will also be equal to every test. What is set forth above is only the general opinion about the leadership which for ten months has been as steady as rock, and which, while often commented on as evincing a policy of "limited offensive," is at this hour of menace from fresh German hordes a sure shield of the allied fortunes. What Andre Tardieu says of America's energy and power in preparation can be said more unqualifiedly of France's magnificent performance in the field.

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ROOSEVELT BLACKED BOOTS OF COWMEN

Colonel Declares The Work Was Not Degrading Because It Was Necessary

Writing in the March Metropolitan, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt gives his conception of "Democracy and Self-Respect," and in the course of the article tells how, when a young man working on a ranch in the West, he blacked the boots of other cowmen, fed pigs, and washed clothes, and as the work was necessary it was for that reason, adds Colonel Roosevelt, not degrading.

"Unless democracy is based on the principle of service by everybody who claims the enjoyment of any right," Colonel Roosevelt says, "it is not true democracy at all. The man who refuses to render, or is ashamed to render the necessary service, is not fit to live in a democracy. And the man who demands from another a service which he himself would esteem it dishonorable or unbecoming to render, is to that extent not a true democrat. No man has a right to demand a service which he does not regard as honorable to render, nor has he a right to demand it unless he pays for it in some way, the payment to include respect for the man who renders it. Democracy must mean mutuality of service rendered and of respect for the service rendered."

"A leading Russian revolutionist, (who is, of course, like every true friend of freedom, an opponent of the Bolsheviks) has just come to this country from Vladivostok. He traversed the Siberian railway. The porter on his train refused to get him hot water or to black his boots; stating with true Bolshevik logic that democracy meant that nobody must do anything for anyone else, and that, anyhow, his union would turn him out if he rendered such service."

"Now, this Bolshevik porter was foolish, with a folly that can only be induced by prolonged and excessive indulgence in Bolshevism or some American analogue. But the root trouble in producing his folly was the fact that, under the old system, the men whose boots the porter blacked looked down on him for blacking them. Are we entirely free from this attitude in America? Until we are, we may as well make up our minds that to just that extent we are providing for the growth of Bolshevism here. No man has a right to ask or accept any service unless under changed conditions he would feel that he could keep his entire self-respect while rendering it. Service which carries with it the slightest implication of social abasement should not be rendered."

Tells Of Cowboy Days

Colonel Roosevelt then refers to the days when he was a cowboy in the West, where everybody worked and where "our social conditions were essentially based on individual worth." "I remember," Colonel Roosevelt continues, "that once, when there was a lull in outdoor work, I endeavored to be useful in and around the house. I fed the pigs, and on an idle morning I blacked all the boots. Ordinarily our boots did not need blacking—most of them were not that kind. On this occasion I started, with an enthusiasm that outran my judgment, to black the dress boots of every one of both sexes. I coated them with a thick

dull paste; only a few knobs became shiny, and the paste came off freely on what it touched. As a result, I temporarily lost not merely the respect, but even the affection of all the other inmates of the house. However, I did not lose caste because I had blacked the boots, I lost caste because I had blacked them badly. But I was allowed to continue feeding the pigs. The pigs were not so particular as the humans."

There is no more reason for refusing to black boots, make up a bed, wash clothes, &c., Colonel Roosevelt observes, than for refusing to shoe a horse, run a motor, brake a train, manage a bank or run a farm. It is as entirely right, Colonel Roosevelt argues, to employ a housemaid, a cook or a gardener as it is to employ a lawyer, a banker or a business man, but "only," he adds, "on condition that we show the same respect to the individuals in one case as in the other cases."

"Mutuality of respect and consideration, service and a reward corresponding as nearly as may be to the service—these make up the ideal of democracy. Such an ideal is as far from the stupid bourgeoisism of reaction as it is from the vicious lunacy of the Bolsheviks of I. W. W. type."

The Colonel then tells of a visit to the cantonment near Chillicothe, Ohio, where the division in training is commanded by Maj. Gen. Edwin F. Glenn.

Discipline In Cantonment

"An exceptionally efficient and far-seeing officer, Maj. Gen. Glenn," he

says, referring to that visit, "is in command. He keeps admirable discipline, he tolerates no slackness, no failure in duty of any kind, and by his initiative and personality he is overcoming all obstacles and making capital soldiers of his men. He shows with especial pride the Red Cross Community House. It is a huge building, very attractive, with a big restaurant, reading rooms and a dance hall. When off duty officers and enlisted men come there and bring their friends of both sexes, with absolutely no restriction save, as General Glenn puts it, that every man is to act as a gentleman and every woman as a gentlewoman."

(When we have universal service, and every man has served in the ranks, and representatives of every class have commissions, there will be merely the same distinction between Sergeants and Lieutenants as between Captains and Colonels.)

"In the restaurant the Major General and a private from the ranks may—and sometimes do—sit at the same table. All alike enjoy the privileges of the reading rooms. All behave with self-respect. Each respects the others. When they go back to duty each does his allotted task in his allotted position, with eager and zealous efficiency, and with alert, orderly and instant discipline."

"Surely this is the military ideal for a democracy—twenty years ago my own regiment realised just this ideal. Surely it also represents sub-

stantially the democratic ideal toward which we should strive in civil life. It is as far removed from the brutal and repulsive folly of Bolshevism on the one hand as from the intolerable autocratic tyranny of the Hohenzollern type on the other."

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Ambulance Driver Is Only Man Who Sees All Of War And Gets Most Of Thrills

Uphill-and-Down Dashes Give Him A Bird's-eye View of battle Line, an Intimate Knowledge of Actual Fighting and an Insight Into Keeping up Army

By Robert A. Drake Of Harvard
(Winner of the French Cross of War.)

While the infantrymen are hidden in trenches for weeks at a time, and while the artillerymen are shooting from behind screens and hills, the ambulance driver goes past the batteries, past the third line trenches, past the supply centers, past all the big guns and the railroads and enormous machineries that make up the organization of the army.

Whenever his car climbs a high bluff, he can see the smoking front line trenches at work. He has almost the observation facilities of the aviator, with the inestimable further advantage of coming into intimate contact with the men, everywhere.

The most oppressive factor about the war is the unseen factor. All things (except an occasional aeroplane overhead) are hidden. Bullets, shells, guns, enemies—all are unseen. It is a war of listening rather than seeing.

War In All Its Forms

From the time when we rolled out of Paris till we came within hearing of the crashing front, we saw war displayed in all its phases and all its incredible forms and efforts.

It is a vast picture that unfolds before the eyes of the men whose service keeps them moving through long distances and in all directions.

Here are druggists putting up anti-lockjaw serum. There is a railroad train whose men are waiting for the shelling near a road to cease slightly that they may run the gauntlet. Off to one side is a pile of newspapers just produced, news and all, in the trenches themselves. Not far away is a professional dancer dancing in his uniform as he dances.

Watchmakers On Job

By the side of a road sit watchmakers. They are repairing the delicate brass timing device of an anti-aircraft shell, in a need are soldiers on furlough helping old women to bring in a crop.

The sound of hammering makes one look to a building only to see something not pleasant to see—piles of wooden crosses and piles of rough board coffins. Next, in a sentry guarded building, there sits a solemn court martial.

We pick up wounded men before their first screams have died from their lips. We carry them to the ambulances by the light of star-shells, white meteors rising from the enemy trenches, or by the incandescent flashes of a great bombardment. Our heads ache with the vast confusion, and when we finally reach the hospital German aeroplanes bomb the tents and kill our wounded.

Everywhere we saw France laboring at its utmost, using its last resources of physical strength, physical and mental skill. There were long lines of poilus with gaps in their struggling ranks—men whose wrinkled, weary features told that they were old from the strain of war.

There were roads that were perfectly bare. And there were others so madly masked, so thoroughly camouflaged, that it was like a fantastic scene in a theater. Over some of these "painted" roads the camouflaging was so elaborate that screens of dried bushes were hung across them at intervals of fifty feet by wires stretched between trees that flanked the roads.

In the country that remained wooded, were small armies of negroes, brought all the way from Madagascar, who were cutting and gathering the precious wood that had so many uses in this devouring war. We saw French women in masculine garb working among men. We saw Chinese, African negroes, Moroccans, nations and tribes from far scattered parts of the earth.

Long lines of women in dingy, coarse trousers, we saw trudging home from the great salt mines at Rozières, their faces blackened by the hard toil.

We got our first glimpse of the transport system when we drove out of Paris on our long jaunt toward the fighting lines. Hundreds of cars crowded steel rails so numerous that they made a maze to bewilder even an engineer. Two practically continuous lines of cars passed each other, day and night, one going to the front, the other returning to Paris.

Canals Carry Fuel

Parallel with the railroads ran the silver ribbons of the French canals, filled like the roads of the land with transports—huge canal boats piled high with gasoline, oil, coal, everything that could be carried at less speed than the precious ammunition and food.

The food transport went as far as the rails would carry it—to the rear lines of the active army. Here there was a meeting of vehicles such as the world never saw before. Carts drawn by horses, mules and donkeys vied with motor cars, auto trucks and everything else that would trundle on wheels for favorable positions where they would be as near as possible to freight car doors.

Traffic police, distinguished by white grenade insignia on blue helmets, tried to direct and control the vast stream of traffic, but a hungry Frenchman within sight of food knows no law.

The men who served out the bread were experts. They served three army teams at once. In each wagon a poulu was kept busy catching the loaves that came out in a true river of flying bread. After I saw the army bread unloaded and loaded a few times, I had fixed firmly in my

mind several little incidents of the work that led me to take certain precautions when I ate my share.

One thing I always remembered particularly was that the poilus in the army wagons, whose business it was to catch the flying loaves, kept their hands in conditions for the arduous task by spitting on them frequently.

The wine car was another place of tempestuous struggle. The wine was carried on open flat cars, which were piled high with wine-tuns in a mighty pyramid. Men who were perched on the barrels knocked out the bungs and stuck lengths of hose into the foaming red liquid. At the other end of the hose big-chested poilus sucked vigorously till the wine began to siphon out. Then there was a jam of men with ten-quart measures and empty barrels, all eager to fill up for their comrades.

Every now and then, instead of a proper receptacle, the swelling red lips of a swarthy Madagascan would appear, up-thrust under the hose, to gulp down what he could.

The meat for the poilus at the front was transported to their lines in mighty closed auto-trucks that once had been motor omnibuses in Paris.

Never One Repaired

"I've been driving this truck since the beginning of the war," one of the drivers told me, "and the engine has never been even overhauled."

As a general rule, horse-drawn vehicles were used to carry munitions and food through zones of shell fire—probably because trains or auto-trucks were too valuable and expensive to be risked. Commonly the big camions (auto trucks) discharged their loads some distance to the rear, and the horse-drawn ammunition wagons then carried the supply to the guns at night.

The same roads that were used by the terms were also used by little narrow-gauge railroads everywhere. The engines on these miniature trains were armored gasoline trucks—called little "caterpillars" that pulled trailers.

The reserve supplies (other than food) were stored in great "parks" at the terminus of the narrow gauge railroads two or three miles behind the front lines. On one much-used road our ambulances passed daily within intimate distance of great mounds of reserve ammunition for the 75s. We could well understand the rather haggard expression of the guards who crouched there in their tiny shelters.

Shell Park Dangerous

We had seen an object lesson at a place farther in the rear. It was an area of about a hundred acres which had been used as the ammunition supply park for a whole army. Great stacks of shells had been piled everywhere—not only 75s, but 155, 205, 380 and 420 shells. That however, was before German aeroplanes found them and managed to drop bombs on them.

When we saw the park again, there were only huge holes and the charred remnants of storehouses.

One of the romantic features of the war was seen by us when we began to learn something of the men known as "Free Groupers." The first knowledge I had of this unique service was in the sanitary dugout at Ostel, when a stretcher-bearer brought in a young Frenchman with two fingers shot off.

The stretcher-bearer exhibited his patient's automatic pistol and showed us notches on the wooden butt. There were fourteen. "Every one means a dead Boche!" said the stretcher-bearer, who then went on to say he was a member of the "Free Group," which he described to us.

In each battalion of the Chasseurs, those reckless and daring soldiers, whose fame has spread throughout the world, there was a group of about forty men who had the most dangerous work of all. They were sent out to creep in No Man's Land to see what they could learn, find, capture or slay.

Mostly Volunteers

Some of these men were placed in a group as a military punishment for crime. The majority, however, were volunteers. Every time one of these groups captured or killed a German he received seven days' leave of absence and thirty francs for pocket money.

On these raids the Chasseurs did not carry rifles. Their weapons were a sharp stiletto-knife and an automatic revolver, with perhaps a pocketful of hand grenades. The Free Groupers always killed the Germans unless they had specific orders to the contrary.

If the commanding officer of the patrol said: "We want to examine some prisoners tonight, boys! Go out and bring me ten likely-looking Boches!" the men would crawl out, and generally they returned with the desired number.

Fresh impetuosity was one of the characteristics of the war that the Americans soon began to accept as an inseparable part of the poilu's temperament. "The Chasseurs left the trenches five minutes before the attack was intended to start!"

We heard from the French artillery

This King Seems At Ease Despite War



A new photograph of King Alfonso XIII of Spain in his study. While the King is considered pro-ally, his army is regarded as pro-German, and for some time the country has been in a state of considerable German propaganda. Spain is today one of the most important and

men that the Germans had at least one way of sometimes stopping a great British "tank." "You see," said our informant, "the Germans construct a ditch in front of their first lines that is exactly so wide and exactly so deep. If a tank tries to get over that obstruction, it drops bodily into the 'grave.' And there it stays. Were the ditch even a foot wider the tank could crawl down one side and up the other."

One of the war-jobs that appealed to venturesome men was the service known as "listening-post." A particularly daring mission of the listening-post men was to toss a telephone receiver over into a German trench, and then to retreat, unclogging wire as he crawled back. If the thrower was unsuccessful, he did not crawl back, as a rule. He did not come back at all. If he was successful, he brought back to his officers a wire that established telephone "communication" with the enemy so well that one could hear even their whispers, distinguish the thud of rifle butts and be apprised of any attempted surprise attack.

News Brevities

Shooting in the neighborhood of the Lungshua Arsenal is forbidden hereafter. A communication to this effect has been made by the Defence Commissioner, General Lu Yung-hsian, to Mr. Ivan Chen, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, who has been requested to inform the Consular Body of the order.

The Society for Constructive Endeavor will meet this afternoon at 12.30 o'clock at the Oriental Hotel to formulate plans for a membership campaign for the American Red Cross Association. Various committees will also be elected.

The dances in the Town Hall on Tuesday and Friday afternoons have been discontinued.

Charged with the larceny of a bundle of clothing from the home



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LUX makes the water soft. These wee satin-smooth flakes of the purest essence of soap dissolve absolutely in hot water so that not the tiniest particle of soap can remain to clog the pores. Try it to-night.

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IMPORTED shade trees—large leaf—grows rapidly—original stock imported from U.S.A.

1,000, cuttings\$0.10 each
1,000, 1 year old.....\$0.30 "
500, 2 years old.....\$0.60 "
200, 3 years old.....\$1.00 "

Must be planted within a few days. I had fixed firmly in my Apply at 15, Nanjing Road.

LAWN BOWLS CLUB OPENS NEW GREEN THIS SEASON

Announcement Of New Playing Ground Made At Meeting Yesterday

Announcement of the opening this spring of a new bowling green was made at the annual meeting of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club, held yesterday in the offices of Messrs. Maitland and Co.

In view of this, a new office was created, that of a vice-captain, and Mr. J. Hammond was elected to take charge of the activities on the new playing ground.

A large attendance of the membership was present at yesterday's meeting to hear the report of the past successful season and to select the officers for the current year. Mr. A. G. Stephen, vice-president, was in the chair and supporting him were Mr. J. T. Disselhoff, last year's captain; Messrs. G. L. Campbell, J. C. Macdougall and D. Macgregor, general committee men, and Mr. S. Hammond, secretary.

At the opening of the meeting all present stood for a moment in a silent tribute to two former members who were killed last year in the war. These were Captain H. McGehee, of the 11th Camerounians, and Captain F. Richardson, of the Queen's Own London Regiment. The chairman spoke of last year's activities and after the reports and accounts had been moved and accepted the elections were proceeded with.

Sir Everard Fraser was re-elected to the Club presidency and Mr. Stephen to the vice-presidency. Mr. Bain was elected captain for the new season, with Mr. Hammond, as mentioned, to fill the new post of vice-captain. Mr. J. J. Sheridan was named secretary. The new general committee consists of Messrs. G. L. Campbell, J. C. Macdougall and D. Macgregor. The selecting committee will consist of Messrs. G. L. Campbell, J. C. Macdougall, J. T. Disselhoff, J. Dutton, J. Frost, D. M. Graham, A. Samson, A. Taylor, J. C. Thomson, E. L. Hunter and F. Large.

The meeting closed with heartily moved votes of thanks to Messrs. Maitland and Co., the chairman and the outgoing committee.

of Major .C. P. Holcomb, 176 Bubbling Well Road, a Chinese tailor was sentenced yesterday at the Mixed Court to six months' imprisonment.

SPANISH BILLIARD EXPERTS

Albas And Ortiz, Famous European Players, In New York

New York, Jan. 31.—Senior Isidro Ribas and Senior Antonio Ortiz, Spanish billiard experts, arrived in this city direct from Barcelona a few days ago. Their specialties are three cushion and fancy shots Ribas has been a professional since he was 17 years old. He is now in his thirty-sixth year, having been born in Vondrell, Spain, June 19, 1882.

Ortiz, an amateur in Europe, expresses a willingness to meet all comers at his favorite game. Ribas stands about 5 feet 7 inches. Ortiz is 5 feet 2 inches.

Ribas is the best fancy shot player in Europe. With apparently little exertion he applies great force and an extreme of rotary action to the cue ball. His close draw and follow shots would arouse the envy of Morris D. Brown, the one time amateur balk line champion.

Ribas began as a professional in 1890, in Barcelona, where Eugene Carter, Cure and Fournel were at that time playing. Jacob Schaefer, "The Wizard," and Marva, the Spanish champion, posted a forfeit in support of a proposition to back Ribas against any player in the world at fancy shots. That proposition was not accepted.

At Nice in 1906 Ribas played a match of 200 points, three cushions, with Lloyd Jevne and defeated him 200 to 173. That was the only match Jevne lost while abroad. Ribas asserts that nearly all of his fancy shots may be practically applied to three cushions.

Jules Adorjan, the veteran Hungarian expert, was in Madrid when Ribas and Ortiz embarked. He expressed a wish to come with them, but was deterred by fear that upon arrival here he would be interned. Both Ribas and Ortiz emphatically declared Adorjan has been showing wonderful form in fact, playing the best balk line of his life.

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Physicians Recommend Castoria.

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J. E. SIMPSON, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"Castoria is good for children and I frequently prescribe it, and always obtain the desired result."
F. GERALD BLATTNER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"A medicine so valuable and beneficial for children as your Castoria is deserves the highest praise. I find it in use everywhere."
J. S. ALEXANDER, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I have prescribed Castoria to families for several years. It is all right. Mothers know for children will take it without any trouble."
C. A. WILSON, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children. I have used it for the colic of infants and children."
J. A. ROSEMAN, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

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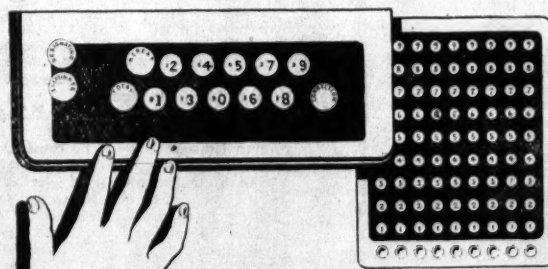
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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
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Main Office, Ford Building, Wilmington,
Delaware, U. S. A.

Subscription Rates
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year, \$25.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month, \$2.50
SUNDAY, per Year, \$7.50
Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, or
\$6.00 per year extra.
Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage
will be added.
Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy; Sunday
15 cents per copy.

Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission
with "special marks" privileges in U. S.
Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S.
Post Office, Shanghai, China.
Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.
Telephone—1429 Chinese Office.
1430 Editorial Department.
Telegraph Address—NATTSN SHANGHAI.

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Gloomy and misty weather with
variable breezes on our coasts be-
cause of a new depression still de-
veloping in our regions. Strong
Northerly winds on the coasts of
Pechili and the Yellow Sea.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 6, 1918

Japan Provides The Ships!

THE news that Japan and the
United States have reached an
agreement on the steel-and-shipping
question after protracted and
delicate negotiations will be wel-
comed in all allied quarters. Its
importance cannot be exaggerated.
These two great powers, often
mated by prejudiced and mis-
informed observers into nursing
unjust and unfounded suspicions of
each other, are once more shown
to be in harmonious agreement with
regard to a difficult and irritating
problem.

Once more their representatives
have demonstrated their ability to
sit down together and thresh out a
question without loss of poise and
with just, equitable and fruitful re-
sults to all the civilised world.

Each side has had to yield a good
deal. Japan had to have steel; the
United States had to have ships,
but at the same time had almost
as vital need for all the steel she
was producing; Japan had all of
her ships employed at higher pro-
fits both for present and future,
than ever before in maritime annals.

In simple words that was the prob-
lem, difficult in any event, but made
doubly so by the price of steel as
against the price of ships com-
pleted, by recent happenings in the
world war and by deftly propagated
suspicions. That, in face of all
this, the two governments have
been able to come to an amicable
agreement is a compliment to both
sides and a matter upon which the
Allies may congratulate themselves.

The fundamental argument ad-
vanced by the United States was
that she required these ships in
order that she might be in a posi-
tion to furnish additional men and
additional supplies to the Allied
forces now fighting what perhaps is
the crucial battle of all history.
She perhaps, did not feel inclined
to pay the full market price for the
vessels she wanted because she felt
that it was up to Japan as an Allied
Power, to make some sacrifice in
this direction, and this undoubtedly
Japan has done. She is giving up
30 ships, averaging 5,000 tons,
150,000 tons in all, every ton of
which could be profitably used by
her.

These ships will be taken to the
Atlantic and they will enable
America to put approximately
30,000 more men per month into
Europe than would have been
possible without them. When they
sail from Japan they will carry
cargoes of staples required in
America and Europe.

We would like to see them loaded
with Japanese troops on the first
trip but this probably is out of the
question as the continued supply of
Japanese food and equipment to
them in France would create new
shipping complications. It is merely
an economy of time and space
for America to put her men into
Europe while Japan handles the
Russian situation according to the
needs and decisions of the Allies,
under Generalissimo Foch.

The vast Allied shipping problem
is rapidly righting itself and in a
few short months, America will be
putting from 150,000 to 200,000
troops into France monthly—and
from where Germany is going to
comb out this additional number
of men every month is a question
that we leave entirely with the
Kaiser.

Hollanders Fear Hungry Hohenzollerns

Display Of Prince Of Orange Title By Kaiser Shows How
Seriously The Royal House Of Netherlands Is Menaced,
Especially When Only One Heir Lives

Every loyal Dutchman, and
especially every royal Dutchman,
hates and fears the ruling house of
Prussia. If this hatred is unjustifi-
able as unchristian, the fear is thor-
oughly well grounded because Kaiser
Wilhelm wears as his own the
proudest and best beloved title of the
Dutch ruling house, that of Prince
of Orange.

More than this Wilhelm wears it
not only as his inheritance from
the same region and the same an-
cestor by which the Dutch royal
house inherits the title, but he wears
it in token of his belief that should
the Dutch royal house fall of an heir
he would have a claim to the throne
as Prince of Orange. True the Dutch
Parliament has the right to choose
a king when the royal house falls
of an heir, but then Kaiser Wilhelm
cares little for the constitutional
rights of parliaments when they
conflict with his hereditary claims.

Only Two Lives Between
Between any claim that Wilhelm
or his eldest son might set up to the
throne of Holland there now stand
only two lives, that of Queen Wil-
helmina and that of her young
daughter, and the land southwest of
the Rhine has long looked good to the
ever hungry Hohenzollerns.

It is no mere fairy tale this about
the Hohenzollern display of the title
of Prince of Orange as evidence of
their claim to the Dutch throne.
Berlin waited with interest and The
Hague with uneasiness during the
eight years that passed between the
marriage of Wilhelmina and the
birth of her first and only child.

The Dutch royal house has been a
small family for some generations,
and the uncertainty of an heir to
the throne is no new thing in the
history of Holland. Look up the
Dutch royal house in the books that
treat of European royal families
and you find no long list of uncles,
brothers, sisters, cousins to the
sovereign.

When Wilhelmina inherited the
throne in 1890, as a girl of 10 under
the regency of her mother, the enu-
meration of the royal family in-
cluded only the little Queen and the
maternal regent. Today you find
mentioned only Queen Wilhelmina,
her husband and their daughter
Juliana Wilhelmina, heir to the
throne, just under 9 years old.

Habit of the Family
That ticklish habit of running out
of an heir, or of having only one life
between the ruling sovereign and the
claim of a hostile stranger, is an old
trick of the Dutch Orange family.
The great house of Nassau, which
first won influence in Holland, mar-
ried into the ancient Orange family
of France, a princely house, going
back to the days of Charlemagne, al-
most exactly 400 years ago, and the
Nassau Prince who made that mar-
riage wrote to his father that he had
done it "to be obedient to his Impe-
rial Majesty, to please the King of
France, and more particularly for
the sake of his own honor and profit."

The son of this Prince inherited
the principality of Orange and the
title, but dying without legitimate
issue in 1544 left title and principal-
ity to his first cousin, who thus be-
came the ninth Prince of Orange,
and far more famous as William the
Silent, the great Stadtholder of Hol-
land, who freed her forever of the
Spanish yoke. When the great Wil-
liam died by the hand of an assassin
the Dutch chose his eldest son as
Stadtholder, but another century and
a half went by before the office was
made hereditary in the Orange
family.

Meanwhile the Franco-Dutch Hohenzollern, connected by several mar-
riages with the Dutch ruling house,
had grown from ambitious German
princelings into the powerful royal
house of Prussia. Since that time
whenever the Dutch throne seemed
likely to lack a direct heir the
Hohenzollerns have been eager to
see what profit they might make out
of the situation.

They have had no actual chance
to seize the Dutch throne because
they dared not urge their claim
when the chance seemed near in the
face of an adverse European opin-
ion. When, however, the Dutch
King William III, of England, who
was Prince of Orange and Stadtholder
of Holland, died in 1702 with-
out an heir the King of Prussia, as
claimant to the title and principality
of Orange, made a dicker to his own
advantage with Louis XIV, and
ceded the territory of Orange to
France.

The Dutch, however, held on to
the title Prince of Orange, and it is
borne by every heir to the ruling
house. The Hohenzollerns also kept
the empty title as something that
might come in handy some time.

When William V, the last man to
bear the title Stadtholder in Hol-
land, fled to England before the in-
vading Republican army of France
in 1795, the Hohenzollerns watched
the goings on, but were powerless to
make any move. William V was
an exile for nearly twenty years, and
when he came back to Holland it
was to take his seat some years after
the first King of the Orange-Nassau
line.

So the exiled Stadtholder William
V, became King William I, in 1815,
after having worn for less than two
years the title of Royal Highness, so
shy were the Dutch republicans, like
the ancient Romans, of calling a
ruler king. William I ruled stupidly
for nine years, while his Prussian

Hohenzollern cousins, who had help-
ed to give him Belgium, perhaps with
the hope of thus one day getting it
for themselves along with Holland,
watched the growing discontent of
his people and suffered disappoint-
ment when in 1840 he abdicated in
favor of his son William.

Holland gave the Hohenzollerns
another disappointment in 1848,
when a change in the constitution
provided that the throne might de-
scend not only in the male line, but
also in the female line. This was a
lucky stroke for the House of
Orange, for from that time on heirs
male were apt to be scarce in that
family.

When William II, of Holland died
the next year his son William came
to the throne, and with the tradi-
tional ill luck of the family, found
himself at the death of the Queen
eighteen years later without an heir,
male or female, and with Berlin
looking on speculatively, though
there were collateral claimants of the
Dutch royal family near enough the
throne to make such speculation
rather vain.

Less than two years after the
death of his Queen, the childless
William II, then almost exactly 62
years old, married a second wife and
waited more than two and a half
years for an heir, when the present
Queen Wilhelmina was born. When
William died ten years later there
was no Dutchman to wear the title
Prince of Orange, though of course
Wilhelmina was Princess of Orange.

That really looked like a narrow
squeak, and it might have been but
for the timely provision of 1848
making the throne hereditary in both
the male and the female lines, and
for the fortunate existence of the rich
Dutch Duke Adolphus of Nassau,
who had become Grand Duke of
Luxemburg and separated himself
and his duchy from Holland.

The male line of the Luxemburg
grand ducal family, by the way, ran
out within a comparatively few
years, and the young Grand Duchess,
Marie Adelaide, protested in vain,
when in the first week of August,
1914, the forces of Kaiser Wilhelm,
in spite of a "scrap of paper" dated
at London, 1867, guaranteeing the
neutrality and inviolability of the
duchy, then belonging to Holland,
invaded her territories. It naturally
does not make the Dutch feel any
more kindly toward William of
Germany to see him firmly estab-
lished for nearly four years in a region
so recently ruled by the Dutch House
of Orange.

Claim A Shadowy One
Of course the Hohenzollern claim
to the Dutch throne is shadowy
enough, but then there is the un-
pleasant fact that the ruler of
Prussia persists in wearing the title
of the heir to the Dutch throne. If
the Kaiser is not in the business,
think the Dutch, why doesn't he
take down his sign?

If his claim is shadowy, shadows
are real things to the mystical Ger-
man Emperor, and if he remains the
master of fleet and army after this
war he can make good almost any
sort of claim he chooses to put forth.
He thus flaunts in the face of Hol-
land that beloved name and title of
Orange which the Dutch have carried
with them wherever they go. If
you find Orange as a geographical
name in any part of the earth,
Europe, Asia, Africa, North America
or South, and in the islands of the
tropical Indian Ocean, you may suspect
Dutch influence near or remote. The
Dutch worship of the name, derived
from a region that lies in the very
heart of France, and that has been
ruled by no Dutch Prince for many
generations, goes back to the first and
greatest of the Stadtholders, the
most distinguished Dutch prince in
all history, William the Silent, and no
loyal Dutchman but hates to see his
title worn by William the Babbler.

What Women Can Do

The kitchen maid, who after six
months' training is now in sole charge
of a 1,000 h.p. Bell's engine generat-
ing set, is typical of the part women
are now playing in supplying the
needs of the British armies. They are
doing heavy work in boiler, shipyard,
blast-furnace, and foundry operations;
they are present in thousands in
chemical explosive and filling fac-
tories; on gun and gun-components
they are engaged in repetition turn-
ing, fitting, milling and shaping; and
they are to the fore in providing
shells, fuses, grenades and trench
warfare munitions.

As regards aircraft, now becoming
one of the chief military necessities,
women are making, under the super-
vision of skilled men, every part of
an aeroplane from the turning of the
engine crank-shaft from the billet to
the final erection of the plane. Three
years ago aeroplane-engine building,
owing to the extremely fine limits of
the work, was thought to be only
possible for skilled men, but by minute
sub-dividing the work and getting
the women to concentrate on one or
two operations, the fine limits now
present no difficulty. Thanks to the
patience and patriotism of the skilled
men, women can now perform this
vital national work. Thus women at
the benches are nobly backing up the
men in the trenches.

Italy's War Workers Fight Great Handicap

By Edward Marshall
(New York Sun)

To one who has had the privilege
of watching the Italian effort with a
mind informed as to the handicaps
under which it has been conducted
there is in the fight which has been
made in the factories, especially
hampered as they have been by coal
shortage and strangely clogged as
they have been by the operation of
German propaganda, something al-
most as splendid as there could be
in the gallant struggle of the fighters
in the trenches.

Italy lacks many things necessary
for efficient and ample manufacture
of munitions for a modern war.
Especially she has neither coal nor
metals, and this difficulty is far
greater than it would be if her com-
munication with her allies, who are
supplied with these essentials, were
a simple matter. But it is not, by
sea it is threatened by the most bitter
of the Teutonic submarine
campaigns; on land the railway lines
are few and overworked in troop
transportation alone.

Minister Dalloio Speaks
I have had a long talk at Rome
with the man most competent to dis-
cuss these matters, and those who
read what Alfredo Dalloio, Italy's
Minister of Munitions and Arms, told
me about the situation will be able
to form a new and more accurate
appreciation of the earnest effort now
being put forth by the Italians.

"The difficulties which Italy had to
surmount in order to provide suffi-
ciently for the needs of her armies
have been very numerous, very
diverse and perhaps greater than
those confronting any other of the
allied nations," said the Minister.

"Because of existing natural con-
ditions it had been impossible that
Italy should be an industrial coun-
try in the sense that certain others
are, and so when we were faced by
war necessities we not only had to at-
tack the problem of transforming our
existing factories but had to erect
new ones in great numbers."

"First, the nation was divided into
regions, decided upon without regard
for either political or geographical
lines, but after consideration only of
industrial conditions. A committee
was appointed for each region, these
being guided by a central committee
having its headquarters at the Minis-
try of Arms and Munitions and headed
by the Minister."

Many Factories Impressed
"The first category of factories in-
cluded only Government owned
establishments. In the second and
very much larger category, although
perhaps of minor importance, also
Government controlled to the extent
of being something more than under
Government inspection, were and
are included many other factories
previously in existence, perhaps for
other purposes, but in the emergency
of war pressed into national service.

"They work on things pertaining
entirely to the war and the progres-
sive increase in their number and
importance is a sure index of
the development of Italy's efficient
war effort. Six months after the
Italian entrance into the war these
auxiliary factories numbered
hardly 250 and had an aggregate
working force of about 150,000. A
year later had reached a thousand
in number and employed more than
400,000 persons. Now there are over
3,500 of these factories and they
employ more than 600,000 people."

"The growth of the non-auxiliary
but controlled factories has been as
notable. There are 2,000 of them now,
with a total working staff of 120,000.
Thus may be given some idea of the
extent to which private industry in
Italy has been directed to the
winning of the war."

Working Staff Of 70,000
In addition to these establish-
ments there are about fifty of purely
governmental, indeed, purely mili-
tary nature, state owned and state
controlled and managed, with an
aggregate working staff of about
70,000.

"Therefore, to the manufacture of
arms and ammunition and to
materials strictly akin thereto Italy
is devoting 3,500 establishments, em-
ploying almost 800,000 people."

"Naturally these industries have
not been permitted to develop in a
chaotic manner. We used as a
foundation for our program the
necessities of production determined
by the visible requirements of the
war, and to a very large extent, al-
though there have been failures
which we much regret, the various
industries have been so guided that
their productions have been har-
moniously proportioned."

"What have been the reasons for
the failures? They have been very
simple, wholly unavoidable. They
have been the irregularities of supply
from foreign countries of those
materials which Italy herself does
not and cannot produce."

Perfect Coordination Needed

"To me it is an obvious necessity
that perfect cooperation and co-
ordination among the Allies with
regard to supplies is as necessary as it
is with regard to purely military
effort. The industries, not of Italy
alone, I think, but of all the allied
nations, fall at present to show a
regular and continuous production
up to their ultimate capacity."

"Italy's problem of supplying her
wholly new working establishments
with operating staffs has been in-
teresting one. The formation of
working staffs was facilitated in
every way, both among such civil
classes as have no military obliga-
tions and among soldiers discovered
to be unable to bear the great
fatigues of actual military service on

the very difficult Italian front, by
the creation and development of
special technical schools.

"Other special schools of a like
character have been created and are
operated for the benefit of women
and boys, and quite recently we have
begun to do something of the sort
with the Libyan negroes, who pro-
mise to be of considerable assistance.
Of course everything that can be
done is being done for the training
of the mutilated, who in many in-
stances are being built into new use-
fulness to their country and new hap-
piness for themselves."

"We have among the workers
serving in the totals I have given
at least 160,000 women. The work-
ing staffs of certain factories are al-
most exclusively feminine. The 50,-
000 or more boys whom we employ
in war work are being helped, not
harmful, thereby, for our restrictions
for the protection of young people
are very rigid, and we think pro-
gressive. It is interesting to note
that some of our best women work-
ers come from the less progressive
sections of Italy wherein a few years
ago any sort of participation by
women in factory work was regard-
ed as impossible."

The next point which the Minister
touched upon was the same from
which has grown much trouble in
England and France and from which
there is the possibility of difficulty
in the United States.

"In order that no decrease of
national efficiency, no handicap upon
our military effort, may arise out of
industrial controversies between em-
ployers and employed," the Minister
continued, "our system of industrial
mobilization for war purposes in-
cluded from the beginning the prin-
ciple of compulsory arbitration, to
be carried out by the regional com-
mittees on industrial mobilization."

"Of course there have been con-
stant and insistent demands for in-
crease of wages. This has been in-
evitable at a time when there has
been so continual an increase in the
cost of the very necessities of ex-
istence, which has been as notable
in Italy as in the other allied coun-
tries, although not more so, I think.
Up to now, however, our industrial
mobilization plan has been able to
keep such demands within reason."

"In a general way it may be said
that Italy's industrial possibilities
have been found equal to the task
of meeting her requirements at the
front. It could feel absolutely cer-
tain of even a very generous supply
of them if it could obtain all the
materials it needs from its allies."

"In some instances in which raw
materials have been forthcoming,
our factories have so increased their
production per individual that it has
been possible, may be necessary, to cut
down their working forces in order
to avoid the creation of dangerous
surplusage. On the other hand in
some instances, as in the production
of shells of medium and large
caliber, the increased facility of the
workers has been of incredible value
to the nation and the Allies."

"The annual production of shells
of large caliber, for instance, is
fifteen times as great as it was at the
end of 1915; we produce as many
guns in a day as we produced in a
month at the beginning of the war;
and we are delighted to observe that
it looks as if the curve of increase
never were going to come to an end."

Trench Guns Made Fast
"An extremely rapid development
of late has occurred in our manu-
facture of trench guns and the bombs
which they throw. We have de-
veloped a swiftness of production
indeed which the enemy did not
look for and which already has done
fine service in destroying the lavish
barbed wire he put in place after his
advance."

"That the development of our
manufacture of explosives has been
rapid will not be difficult to believe
when it is known that Italy now has
the largest factory in Europe for the
manufacture of high explosives. If
the supply of raw materials could be
made regular the production of this
one factory could be made sufficient
to meet the greater portion of the
needs of the Italian army."

"The construction of aircraft has
not been neglected in Italy. A cer-
tain type of dirigible has been found
especially useful on the Italian front
and of them we have manufactured
as many as we need. Our need for
bombing airplanes and hydroplanes
has been extraordinary, our types
are good and we are proud of our
aviators. Our factories are ample,
well organized and busy. More than
that I must not say."

"The good qualities of the Italian
planes have been proved before the
world. The flight from Turin to
London without stop by Capt.
Laureati in a plane of Italian type
and construction proved them, and
many other feats have proved them.
And Italy has accomplished great
aerial raids more than once in her
big triplanes, bombing Austrian
bases. I may add that the unit of
useful weight which can be trans-
ported on these planes is no longer
merely a few pounds, but approxi-
mates one ton."

Motor Industry Expands

"The Italian motor industry,
favorably known in foreign coun-
tries before the war, has developed
and great freight trucks are daily
being sent out of the Italian factories
for use by the other allies. The
largest motor factory in Europe is
today in Italy, and I am not telling
secrets of the war when I add that
today the most powerful tank pos-
sessed by any of the armies at the
front is in Italy of Italian make and
design. Nothing like it has been
built elsewhere up to date.
"Special needs" of the Italian

front have resulted in especial in-
ventions and manufactures. Partic-
ularly we have produced air com-
pressors of great power and useful-
ness and have created drills of un-
precedented penetrating force and
speed for use upon our rocky front,
where often we must trench our-
selves quickly in solid stone. The
Italian army's appliances for work-
ing in the living rock have reached
proportions which would have seem-
ed fantastic had they been predicted
in peace time.

"All these things and many, many
more are the output of factories en-
tirely in Italy, built by Italy, manned
by Italians, operated under the direc-
tion of Italian engineers and grown
to be a hundred times as potent as
any similar institutions were in pre-
war days."

"We are transmitting water power
straight to our front, not only by
means of electricity, but by means
of actually piped water of great force
and water compressed air piped to
great distances. We have hundreds
of thousands of miles of telegraph
and telephone wires and in addition
we have the most complete system
of teleferic (overhead cables carry-

ing electric motors and often great
weights) that the world ever has
known."

Stimulated By The War
Indeed the war has stimulated
Italy. At its outbreak Italy, the
land of the invention of prismatic
binoculars, was importing nearly all
binoculars and other optical instru-
ments. Now we have large factories
not only supplying our needs but
those of others. And in addition we
are producing the largest types ever
known of electric light projectors.

"Before the war we bought our
motor magnets from outside. Now
we make our own. Nearly all the
vaunted German and Austrian in-
dustrial and scientific 'secrets' have
proved easy nuts to crack. The war
has taught us the great sham of
many such Teutonic claims."

"Above all the war has proved
to Italy the value of specialisation
and of her new knowledge she is
taking full advantage. Today there
can be no doubt about the further
great development of Italy during
the war, and now we know that he
would be a bold man who would
place a limit upon Italy's after the
war industrial possibilities."



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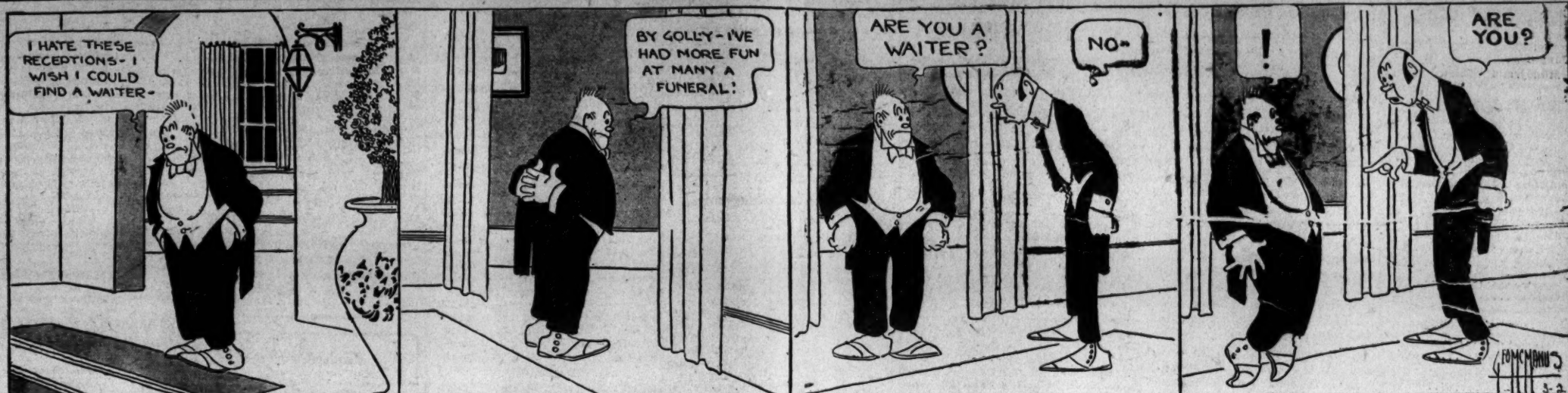
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Daily Home Magazine Page A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

The Demons Of Mathematical Magic By Garrett P. Serviss

"In a recent article you touched on a subject which is highly interesting to a great number of readers, namely angular measurements; and I think a little more information on this subject would be greatly appreciated. The mechanical world today is using trigonometry to a greater extent than ever, but very little of the origin of the trigonometrical tables is generally understood. Will you kindly explain? For instance, let the problem be: 'What is the sine of 9 degrees?'—C. J. W."

A wide-spread interest in such things is a good sign for the future. Modern civilization rests largely upon the scientific magic in a triangle, and every intelligent person should at least know how a triangle "works" problems just as he should know how a dynamo "makes" electricity.

I suppose the elements of trigonometry are taught in all high schools, but somehow, many of the pupils get through without comprehending anything about it—and afterward regret their failure, which may not be altogether their own fault.

Really, at bottom trigonometry is almost as simple as the alphabet. That it should be a bugbear to many can only be due to the way it is presented. If the schoolboy were first made aware that the "sines," "cosines," "tangents," etc., of angles, are tools, or arms, for the mind, by means of which it can win victories greater and more important than the battles of Caesar and Napoleon—namely, that these intellectual arms and tools are the first that great soldiers and great engineers have to learn to use—perhaps he would find it a pleasure to know something

about them, just as we all want to know something about big guns, although we may never have occasion to fire one.

Here it is, then, in a nutshell, with sines, cosines and tangents all as plain as day. O is the center of a circle of which only one quadrant, or one quarter is represented. The lines OA, OP, OR, OD are all equal, and either of them may be taken to represent the radius of the circle, which is the standard measuring rod of the trigonometrical. The angle AOP is equal 30 degrees, and the angle AOR 60 degrees. AOD is an angle of 90 degrees, or a "right angle."

The perpendicular line PB, let drop from the extremity of the radius OP to the base OA, represents one of the most powerful levers of mathematics. It is the sine of the angle AOP. So the perpendicular line RC is the sine of the angle AOR. You see that the larger the angle becomes the longer the sine is, but the sine can never be longer, or greater, than radius. Thus the sine of the right angle AOD is the line DO, which is equal to radius, and if the circle were continued on beyond D, it is clear that the sine of the next angle, which would be larger than a right angle, or more than 90 degrees, would necessarily be shorter than DO.

Now, here is an important thing to remember: For the sake of simplicity in calculation, mathematicians have agreed to call the length of radius 1, or unity and to estimate the length of sines in decimal fractions of radius or 1. Thus the sine of 30 degrees is written .5000, which is the same thing as the common fraction $\frac{1}{2}$, the extra 0s being added to the 5 simply to cover the decimal places that would be occupied by significant figures in most fractions. So, the sine of 60 degrees is written .8660, and that of 90 degrees 1.0000. The sine of 45 degrees is .7071, and that of 9 degrees is .1564.

Look next at the line OB from the

center of the circle to the foot of the sine PB. That is the cosine of the angle AOP, and is as great a magician as its brother the sine. So, the line OC is the cosine of the angle AOR. You perceive that as the sines increase the cosines decrease. Both of them range, though in different directions, between 0 and 1. When the sine is 0 the cosine is 1, and when the cosine is 0 the sine is 1.

Then take the tangent, which is no less important. The tangent of the angle AOP is the line AM, and that of the angle AOR would be the line AN extended until it met the radius OR prolonged beyond the circle. You see at a glance that the tangent may be greater than radius. For instance, the tangent of 60 deg. is 1.7321, or nearly one and three-quarter times radius, while the tangent of 45 deg. is 1 and that of 90 deg. would be infinitely great. When the radius is extended to meet the tangent it is called the secant. There are also cotangents and cosecants, which I have not represented because, relatively, they are of less practical importance.

In order to give a practical notion of the simplest kind of what may be done with the aid of these trigonometric functions, as they are called, let us suppose that, standing at the foot of a long hill, some one should say to you: "This hill is just a mile up the slope to the top, but I wish I knew how high it is"; to which you could reply: "I can tell you that by trigonometry." Then, with any simple instrument (you might contrive one yourself), that would give you the angle of slope, you would ascertain, say, that the angle was 25 deg. You would then let the line from the bottom up the slope to the top represent radius, which would make the vertical height of the hill stand for the sine of the angle of slope. Now, the sine of 25 deg. is .4226. That, then, would be the fraction of a mile represented by the height of the hill—about 2227 1-3 feet.

Of course, the above is an extremely simple application of the sine in calculation. In all kinds of measurements, in the heavens above and the earth beneath, and in a vast variety of mathematical problems, the sine and its fellow functions play master roles. If you want to know the greatest length of day or night in any part of the world, at any time of the year, the tangents of the latitude and the sun's declination are the keys to the calculation. If you wish to ascertain the length of a degree of longitude, or the velocity of the earth's rotation, in any place, the cosine of the latitude will be your "Puck," to put a girder round the globe, and tell you all about it.

Finally, as to the method of calculating the sines and other functions of various angles, for the purpose of making a table of them, that is too complicated to be explained here. Just how complicated it is you may judge from this rule for finding the sine of the angle of 9 degrees, which is the special problem you have selected: Add to 3 the square root of 5, and take the square root of the sum. Call that the first operation. Then subtract from 5 the square root of 5 and take the square root of the remainder. Call that the

second operation. Finally, subtract the root found in the second operation from that found in the first, and divide the remainder by 4, and you will have the decimal fraction representing the sine of 9 degrees, which, as I have before said, is .1564.

It is good exercise to try these things, but a table of trigonometrical functions will save you all the trouble, and if sometimes, on an uninhabited island for instance, you should be without such a table, you could make a rough-and-ready one by simply drawing a figure, like the one we have been using, but on a larger scale, and then measuring the lengths of sine, cosine and tangent in terms of the radius. Your table would not be accurate enough to make good astronomical calculations from; but it might serve to get you and your girl off the island—for of course you would not be there alone—that would be contrary to all the principles of romance.

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Kashima MaruMar. 31
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Harold DollarFeb. 25
For Marseilles, etc.
AtlantiqueMar. 24

Sicawei Weather Report

4.—Squally and shivery weather at the mouth of the Yangtze, misty and gloomy on the coast. The barometers have moderately to considerably fallen in the Yangtze valley and in Fuchih.

5.—Gloomy weather with intermittent rain. The barometer is slowly rising.

Friday, April 5, 1918.

WEATHER 4 A.M. 9 A.M.

Bar. at Centg. mm. 766.01 766.76
Bar. at Centg. inches. 30.16 30.19
Variation for mm 24h +1.85 +0.60
Variation for mm 12h +0.99 +0.34
Wind—Direction E ESE
Wind—Kilom per hour 5 20
Wind—Miles 3.1 12.4
Temperature—Cen 4.6 10.8
Temperature—Fah 40.3 51.4
Humidity co 97 70
Nebulosity 5-10 0 9
Rainfall mm
Rainfall inches
Rainfall direction

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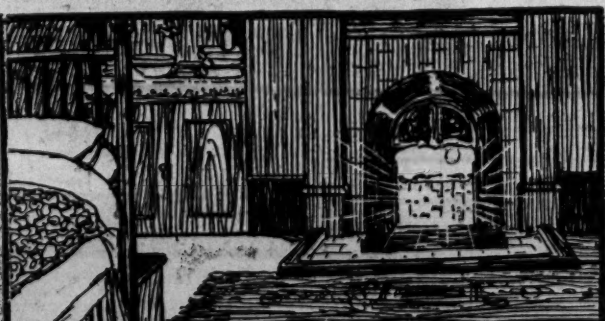
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Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Mar 30 Hongkong	Colombia	14030	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.	Woosung
Mar 30 Japan	China	5060	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.	Woosung
Apr 3	Obaya maru	451	Jap.	Suzuki & Co.	
Mar 15 Japan	Fuso maru				
Mar 25 Wenchow	Haasan	1488	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KLYW
Apr 3 Foochow	Hsiakong	1267	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KLYW
Apr 3 Japan	Hirado maru	843	Jap.	O. S. K.	
Apr 5 Foochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KLYW
Mar 10 Hongkong	Iyo maru	3891	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
Apr 5 Hongkong	Kwanglee	1368	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KLYW
Apr 5 Daluy	Kobe maru	2648	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Apr 2 Tientsin	Kiangwan	2085	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.	WW
Apr 5 Hankow	Kuangwo	2868	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Mar 28 Hankow	Meloo	406	Am.	S. O. H. Co.	SHW
Mar 18 Hankow	Meian	417	Am.	S. O. H. Co.	SHW
Mar 31 Japan	Mogooal	1168			
Apr 3 Japan	Nigata maru	1148	Jap.	M. B. K.	
Mar 9 Hongkong	Rokkusan maru				
Apr 5 Hongkong	Salahadi				
Apr 5 Hongkong	Shidzuoka maru	3869	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WW
Apr 5 Hongkong	Sungliang	987	Br.	B. & S.	WW
Apr 1 Chinwangtao	Upolu	708	Rus.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Apr 5 Chetoo	Wosang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Apr 5 Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N. Y. K.	SHW
Mar 23 Japan	Yei maru	1696	Jap.	K. M. A.	LPDW

FURNISH
WELL

AND WITH

ECONOMY

AT

ARTS & CRAFTS

43 BUBBLING WELL RD. PHONE WEST 455

EVERLASTING SUNSHINE

PERPETUAL SPRINGTIME

Sal Hepatica

Effervescent Saline Combination

A Safe Hepatic Stimulant and True Laxative.

ITS daily use removes that lazy, sluggish feeling safely and effectively.

To sensibly aid digestion—to harmlessly overcome constipation, make the use of this mild effervescent saline laxative a daily habit.

It is Pleasant to Take—It is Effective

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 5, 1918.
Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate
@ 105 1/2 = Tia. 95.01
@ 72.8 = Mex. \$130.51

Mex. Dollars Market rate: 72.575

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate
@ 105 1/2 = Tia. 95.01
@ 72.8 = Mex. \$130.51

Shai Gold Bars: 975 touch Tia. 272

Bar Silver: 230

Copper Cash: per tael 1812

Sovereigns:
Buying rate @ 4/4d. = Tia. 4.62
exch. @ 72.8 = Mex. \$63.34

Peking Bar: 104

Native Interest: .04

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver: 45 1/2 d.
Bank Rate of Discount: 5%
Market rate of discount:—
3 m.s. %
4 m.s. %
6 m.s. %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.
Ex. Paris on London . . . Fr. 27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London . . . T.T. \$47.68
Consols £ —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London T.T. 4/4
London Demand 4/4 1/2
India T.T. 301
Paris T.T. 592
Paris Demand 592
New York Demand 103 1/2
Hongkong T.T. 702
Japan T.T. 50
Batavia T.T. 227 1/2

Banks Buying Rates
London 4 m.s. Ctda. 4/6d.
London 4 m.s. Dcoy. 4/6 1/2 d.
London 6 m.s. Ctda. 4/6 1/2 d.
London 6 m.s. Dcoy. 4/6 1/2 d.
Paris 4 m.s. 620
New York L. C. 4 m.s. 107

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE

RATES FOR APRIL

Hk. Tia. 412 @ 4/4 1/2 = £1

" 1 @ 593 = Francs 6.51

" 0.87 @ 103 1/2 = Gold \$1

" 1 @ 50 = Yen 2.23

" 1 @ 15 = Rupees 3.64

" 1 @ — = Roubles —

" 1 @ 1.50 = Mex. \$1.50

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, April 5, 1918.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
New Eng. Tis. 17.75
New Eng. Tis. 18.00
Shanghai Docks Tis. 104.00
Trans "B" Tis. 67.00
Anglo Java Tis. 7.60
Shanghai Kieangs Tis. 0.70

Unofficial
S.M.C. 6% Debs. 1907 Tis. 91.00
Shai Lands 6% Debs. 1902 Tis. 93.00
New Eng. Tis. 18.00 April
Nek Eng. Tis. 18.50 May
Trans "B" Tis. 67.00
Anglo Java Tis. 7.60
Langkats Tis. 16.75

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, April 5, 1918.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
Kapalas Tis. 0.50 cash
S. Docks (47 shares) Tis. 103.00 cash
Orientals April Tis. 45.50 cash

Unofficial
Anglo-Java Tis. 7.60 cash

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling

Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central
2601, or write to the Head
Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road.
Seven minutes from Bund by tram.
Strictly first-class cuisine under the
personal supervision of the proprie-
tress. Separate baths, hot and cold
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98
The undersigned, as agents for
the above company, are prepared to
grant policies against Fire on
Foreign and Native Risk at Current
Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Shanghai Piece Goods

In their weekly report Messrs. Noel Murray and Co. write as follows:—
Business has been quiet, but amongst the Chinese themselves, there has been some activity and holders have been selling rather freely in Tientsin and Hankow both yarn and piece goods. There is a large quantity of goods in second hands, as was well known and it is those supplies that are being bought and resold, but the movement does not appear to represent a demand caused by consumers; the public are not yet used to the enhanced prices ruling and it is to be feared the level reached is so high that new clothing is out of the question for the poorer classes, so that a great falling off in consumption must be expected. At the moment, prospects are undoubtedly of a gloomy nature.

Rubber Outputs

	Feb.	March
Alma	25,500	22,900
Amherst	2,819	3,353
Anglo-Dutch	67,250	82,500
Anglo-Java	153,000	187,000
Ayer Tawah	23,800	22,000
Batu Anam	23,374	28,527
Bukit Toh Alang	12,746	10,338
Bute	17,583	6,300
Chempehak	20,314	15,126
Chemor	15,870	14,030
Consolidated	48,728	49,314
Domination	44,770	36,109
Gula Kalumpung	—	62,400
Shipped to London	—	48,180
Java Consolidated	67,000	78,000
Kamunting	19,498	—
Kapala	11,721	7,752
Kapayang	9,691	—
Kota Bahros	37,481	33,801
Kroewoek	40,000	47,000
Langkat	64,024	70,181
Padang	21,750	—
Permatia	10,930	9,473
Pengkalan	10,500	9,500
Samagaga	17,000	10,000
Semambu	16,388	12,713
See Kee	—	25,126
Senawang	29,573	—
Shanghai-Kieang	13,230	9,952
Shanghai-Kelantan	15,550	14,500
Shanghai-Seremban	9,376	7,670
Shanghai-Pahang	13,548	15,797
Shanghai-Sumatra	59,250	60,519
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	7,449	6,535
Sungei Duri	20,660	16,928
Taiping	11,502	—
Tanah Merah	34,700	—
Tebong	56,000	—
Ulobri	4,698	4,006
Ziangbe	68,000	78,000

Hongkong Market

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor's weekly share report, dated March 28, 1918, says:—
This week, owing to the Easter Holidays, there are only four days business to be reviewed.
The market has been overshadowed by the Settlement, which took place on the 27th inst., and the great bulk of the business passing was influenced thereby.
At the time of writing the Shanghai Cotton market seems to have strengthened further, all stocks closing firm.
Banks.—Hongkong Banks owing to the high rate of Exchange ruling are again weaker, shares being on offer at 800.
Marine Insurances.—Cantons at \$320, North China at Tis. 115 and Yangtzes at \$217 1/2 have all buyers at quotations whilst Unions have come to business at \$300.
Fire Insurances.—China Fires at \$133 and Hongkong Fires at \$330 remain unaltered.
Shipping.—Douglases have further weakened to a selling rate of 73 1/2. Steamboats have changed hands at \$19. Preferred Indos are wanted at \$38 1/2 and the Deferred shares are quoted sellers at \$154 although forced sales took place to a small extent at two or three points under this rate. Star Ferries at \$28 and Shells at 120/- are quiet with nothing doing.
Refineries.—China Sugars have been dealt in at \$80. Malabons at \$29 1/2 are quiet with nothing doing.
Oils and Mining.—Kallans at 40/-, Langkats at \$7.10, Ruais at \$3, Tronons at 32/- and Urals at 20/- are all unchanged from last week.
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have been the medium of a fair business at \$33, closing with further buyers at the rate. Hongkong Docks are now quoted 121 1/2 buyers ex dividend. Shanghai Docks have further advanced to Tis. 103 for cash with Tis. 109 done for June.
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals at \$90, Hongkong Hotels at \$87, Hongkong Lands at \$84, Kowloon Lands at \$27 1/2 and West Points at \$78 are all quiet at quotations. Humphreys could be placed at \$53.
Miscellaneous.—China Borneos at \$9, Powells at \$6 1/2, Dairy Farms at \$29, Ropes at \$26 1/2, Waterboats at \$11 1/2 and Steam Laundries at \$4 are all nominal quotations, whilst Providers at \$7.10, Cements at \$7 ex dividend and Watsons at \$5 1/2 have buyers at quoted rates. Hongkong Icees are quoted \$225 nominal. At the Annual General Meeting of this Company held on 27th inst., the Chairman announced that the Ice Company would be absorbed by the Dairy Farm Company—the latter paying 3 shares for 1 share in the Ice Company—all subject of course to the confirmation of shareholders in both Companies.
Exchange.—The Demand rate on London is 3/1 and the T.T. rate on Shanghai is 70 1/2 nominal.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$575 B.
Chartered	271
Russo-Asiatic	R. 350
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tis. 320 B.
North China	Tis. 120 B.
Union of Canton	Tis. 730 B.
Yangtze	Tis. 220 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tis. 20 1/2 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$133 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tis. 303
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tis. 108
Anglo-China Def.	120s. B.
Shanghai Tug (O)	Tis. 25 S.
Shanghai Tug (I)	Tis. 40
Mining	
Kaiping	Tis. 9 1/2 B.
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d.
Philippine	Tis. 0.80
Raub	Tis. 3 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tis. 121 1/2 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tis. 104 B.
New Eng. Works	Tis. 18 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tis. 70 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tis. 88 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tis. 67 B.
China Land	Tis. 50
Shanghai Land	Tis. 67 B.
Welshwell Land	Tis. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tis. 9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tis. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tis. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-we Pref.	Tis. 175 B.
International	Tis. 97 1/2
International (pref.)	Tis. 107 1/2 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tis. 62 1/2
Oriental	Tis. 85 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tis. 46
Kung Yik	Tis. 142 S.
Yangtze	Tis. 16 1/2
Yangtze Pref.	Tis. 9.00
Yangtze	Tis. 95
Industrials	
Butler Tis.	Tis. 28
China Sugar	Tis. 30 So.
Green Island	Tis. 7
Langkats	Tis. 10 1/2 B.
Major Bros	Tis. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tis. 70 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tis. 15 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$30
Lane, Crawford	\$100
Moutrie	\$35
Watson	Tis. 5 1/2 B.
Weeks	Tis. 13 1/2
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tis. 9 1/2
Amberst	Tis. 1
Anglo-Java	Tis. 7.60 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tis. 4
Ayer Tawah	Tis. 26
Batu Anam 1912	Tis. 0.90
Bukit Toh Alang	Tis. 3.40
Bute	Tis. 1 B.
Chemor United	Tis. 1 B.
Chempehak	Tis. 1 B.
Chemor	Tis. 1.05
Consolidated	Tis. 1 1/2 B.
Domination	Tis. 2 1/2
Gula Kalumpung	Tis. 9
Kamunting	Tis. 6.80 S.
Kapala	Tis. 16 1/2
Kapayang	Tis. 37 1/2
Karan	Tis. 11
Kota Bahros	Tis. 5 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tis. 16 1/2
Padang	Tis. 12 B.
Pengkalan Duri	Tis. 8 1/2
Permatia	Tis. 2 1/2
Repah	Tis. 0.92 1/2
Samagaga	Tis. 0.80 B.
Seekee	Tis. 1.05
Semambu	Tis. 1.05
Senawang	Tis. 12
Shanghai Kieang	Tis. 0.70 So.
Shanghai Malay	Tis. 7
Shai Malay-pref.	Tis. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tis. 1 1/2 B.
Sungala	Tis. 1.56
Sungei Duri	Tis. 9
Sua Manggis	Tis. 5
Shai Kalantan	Tis. 0.45 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tis. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tis. 1 B.
Tanah Merah	Tis. 0.90 B.
Tebong	Tis. 16 B.
Ulobri	Tis. 3 1/2
Ziangbe	Tis. 4 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tis. 140 B.
Culty Dairy	Tis. 7
Shai Elec. and Asb.	\$2
Shanghai Trans.	Tis. 67 Sa.
Shanghai Gas	Tis. 25 1/2 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tis. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tis. 30
Shai Telephone	Tis. 75 1/2 B.
Shai Waterworks	Tis. 175 S.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
London, April 3.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe.
Spot: 2s. 5d. Paid.
July to December: 2s. 7d. Sellers.
Tendency of Market: Steady.
Previous quotation, London, April 2.
Spot: 2s. 5d. Paid.
July to December: 2s. 7d. Value.
Tendency of Market: Very Quiet.

Italian Circus Tonight

The Italian Circus Arigoni opens tonight at 9.15 o'clock at the corner of North Szechuen and Paoshan Roads with a bill which promises many entertaining features. Booking for the performances may be had at Moutrie's. Children admitted for half price. There will be matinee performances on Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Eastern Extension Co.
Date. From. Address.
March 26, Manila, Trinidad Ayala
Passenger Siberia Maru
" 28, Singapore, Mack Astor
" 29, Hongkong, Mildred Kline
Astor House
April 3, London, Lane 52 Boone
Road
" 3, Hongkong, Mack Astor
House

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service
London, April 3.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were:—
Tenders for Transfers.
Highest price 1s. 5d.
Tenders at 1s. 5d.
Receive 27%
Deferred Transfers.
Highest price 1s. 4-29/32d.
Tenders at 1s. 4-29/32d.
Receive 27%
Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 6,000,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 6,000,000.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service
London, April 2.—Today's silver prices were:—
Bar Silver Spot: 45 1/2 d. Steady.
Previous quotation, London, March 29.
Bar Silver Spot: 45 1/2 d. Steady.
Closed until Tuesday.

Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars' cents at Hongkong market as compiled on April 2, 1918.

Butcher's Meat

Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30

Fish

Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	"	12-14
Mandarin	"	30-40
Mackerel	"	12-14
Pomfret	"	none
Salmon	"	none
Samil	"	none
Soles	"	14-16
Whitebait	"	12-14

Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer	each	none
Duck	"	50-60
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	1.00-1.20
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	10-12
Quail	each	18-20
Snipe	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	30-35

Amusements

GRAND ITALIAN CIRCUS ARIGONI

Location: North Szechuen Rd., Corner of Paoshan Road.

OPENING TO-NIGHT:
6th April, at 9.15 sharp.
Matinees: Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 4 p.m.

Children half-price to all parts (excepting Gallery) at Matinees only.

FIRST MATINEE:
Sunday, 7th April, at 4 p.m.

Prices of Admission: Full Box (for six) \$15.00; Single Box Seat \$3.00; First Class \$2.00 Second Class \$1.00; Gallery 50 cents.

Booking at MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.
17445

Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	"	35-40
Wild Pigeons	"	none
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Geese	"	none
Fruit		
Appricots	per lb.	none
Apple	"	10-18
Bananas	"	5-7
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lochees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	"	15-20
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	10-15
Peaches	"	none
Perseimmons	"	none
Peesoes	per lb.	none
Plums	"	none
Pumpeloes	each	20-25
Pineapples	"	none
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
French Beans	"	12-15
Broad Beans	"	5-6
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-12
Cabbage	each	5-10
Carrots	"	10-15
Cauliflower	per bunch	8-10
Celery	per lb.	6-8
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	40-50
Onions	per lb.	6-8
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Potatoes	per pic.	\$2.00-3.40
Peas	"	8-10
Radishes	per bunch	1-3
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	"	none
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	\$5.75
Flour Australian	"	\$4.40
Flour Shanghai	"	\$2.95
Rice	per 200 lbs.	\$7.60

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1918

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
25 BUNDOUR, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Mr. Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Mr. Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
W. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Mr. Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Gochen, Esq.
The Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Bikaner, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colombo, Delhi, Fuzhou, Hankow, Hongkong, Penang, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 15 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:
Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Pondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papoua, Hankou, Pnom-Penh.

Bankers:
En France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

En London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique.

Societe Anonyme.
Paid-up Capital Frs. 50,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate, at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt) and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyon and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DIMIER, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:
Sterling \$1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
Total \$34,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq. Deputy Chairman.

F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Hongkong-N. J. SPARR.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Fuzhou, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Iloilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000 Roubles.
Reserve Fund 26,960,000 Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, Banque de Paris, et des Pays-Bas.

Lyon: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Changhai, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolayovsk, Vladivostok, Hailan, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

51 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JZEHRSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H.\$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital H.\$1,382,950.00
Reserve Fund H.\$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.\$ 40,000

Head Office: No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. C. WONG, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$80,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital 12,378,800.00
Reserve Fund \$1,298,552.40
Special Reserve Fund \$1,898,933.68

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Tientsin, Kaifeng, Hankow, Changchun, Wuhu, Ichang, Antung, Anking, Changsha, Dairen, Hangchow, Nanchang, Mukden, Ningpo, Kiuksing, Newchwang, Nanking, Fuzhou, Harbin, Chinkiang, Amoy, Kirin, Haichow, Canton, Tsinan, Soochow, Hongkong, Chefoo, Wushieh, Swatow, Tsingtau, Yangchow, Chungking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 17, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office: 74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong.

Bankers:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1858.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up " 26,000,000
Reserve Fund " 25,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, London, Rangoon, Calcutta, Los Angeles, S. Francisco, Changchun, Lyons, Seattle, Dairen, Manila, Shanghai, Hankow, Mukden, Shimonoseki, Harbin, Nagasaki, Singapore, Hongkong, Newchwang, Sydney, Honolulu, New York, Tientsin, Kaiyuen, Osaka, Tokio, Kobe, Peking, Tsinanfu, Tsingtau.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00
Reserve \$ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1917) \$2,067,768.24

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,345,000.00
U.S. \$7,845,000.00

Head Office: 55 Wall Street, New York National City Bank Building.

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:
Batavia, Kobe, San Francisco, Bombay, London, Santo Domingo, Calcutta, Manila, Santiago de los Caballeros, Canton, Medellin, Chiballeros, Cebu, Panama, Shanghai, Colon, Peking, Singapore (Cristobal C.Z.), Tientsin, Hankow, San Pedro de Yokohama, Hongkong, Macoris.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at—

Bahia, Petrograd, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Caracas, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Habana, San Paulo, Moscow, Russia, Valparaiso, Montevideo.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Guineas 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—Guineas 11,695,461 (about £966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandong, Palembang, Tebing-Tinggi, Cheribon, Penang, Telok-Betong, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Tjilatjap, Hongkong, Rangoon, Weltevreden, Kota-Radja, Semarang, Langsa, Singapore, Makassar, Soerabaya, Medan.

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 13 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital—Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits: For 3 months at 5 per cent per annum. For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum. For 12 months at 3 per cent per annum. On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. S. MARSHALL, General Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd

Authorized Capital \$1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 583,500
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd. Branches & Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Galle, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Kelantan, Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

26 The Bund.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up Capital: Kuiping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

35 Soochow Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH

No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-Up) Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Yen 2,500,000
Deposits Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Bankers:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED

New York Bankers:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA, Manager.

Telephones:—

3218 Manager. 4463 Comptroller.

3250 Gen. Office. 4421 Nights only.

3554 General Office.

行銀字中

Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head Office: Tientsin

Capital \$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital \$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:
Tientsin, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Soochow, Peking, Wushieh, Hankow, Hangchow, Nanking, Ningpo, Yangchow, Shaohsing, Hsuehchow, Canton, Pengpu, Hongkong, Tsingkiangpu.

Shanghai Branch

441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.

F. B. SAN, Sub-Manager.

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Hongkong	Train & Str.	17.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
River Ports	Tientsin	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Ningpo and Wenchow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Chefoo	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	Train (Daily except Sunday)	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Hankow .. .. .	..	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Ningpo .. .. .	..	..	15.00	..	..	..	15.00
Chefoo and Antung	Wenchow	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Sungkiang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Tomorrow							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Monday, April 8.							
Russia via Siberia	†Via Pakow	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	20.30
Japan	Chikugo maru	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	20.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pakow	..	..	..	18.00	..	17.00
Tuesday, April 9.							
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Chicago maru	..	..	..	8 00	..	21 00
Chefoo and Tientsin	Keang	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Sunning	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong .. .. .	..	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, April 10.							
Russia via Siberia (P. Train)	†Via Pakow	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	20.30
Amoy and Hongkong .. .. .	..	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pakow	..	..	..	18.00	..	17.00
Wanghai, Chefoo, & Tientsin	Tungchow	21.00	20.00	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Kweiyang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Thursday, April 11.							
Japan and U.S.A. via Moji	Yawata maru	..	..	..	9.30	..	9.00
Japan Ports	Yawata maru	8.30	9.30	..	..	..	9.00
Friday, April 12.							
N'akki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & E'ope via Canada	..	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Saturday, April 13.							
N'akki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, Honolulu, U.S. & Europe	†V. Vancouver †China	..	..	..	..	..	..
* First class Mail at the U. S. Post Office. ‡ Parcel post at the U. S. post Office. A Parcel Post 5 p.m. Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.							

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 11	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
13	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
15	..	Seattle etc.	Esaki maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 4	..	Takawa & Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
19	..	Seattle etc.	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr 9	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Ohikuro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
10	..	do	Ohikuro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
13	..	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
15	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	..	Kobe and Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
19	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Kaga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 4	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Manila maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Apr 8	..	London etc.	Kitao maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	..	Singapore	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	..	Liverpool etc.	..	..	..

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr 6	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangtse	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
6	..	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B.S.S.
7	..	Swatow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
8	..	Wenchow via Ningpo	Taihsun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
9	..	Swatow and Canton	Sunkiang	Br.	B.S.S.
10	..	Ningpo	Hsinchi	Br.	B.S.S.
11	..	Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B.S.S.
12	..	Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B.S.S.
13	..	Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B.S.S.
14	..	Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B.S.S.
15	..	Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B.S.S.
16	..	Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B.S.S.
17	..	Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B.S.S.
18	..	Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B.S.S.
19	..	Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B.S.S.
20	..	Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B.S.S.
21	..	Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B.S.S.
22	..	Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B.S.S.
23	..	Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B.S.S.
24	..	Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B.S.S.
25	..	Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B.S.S.
26	..	Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B.S.S.
27	..	Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B.S.S.
28	..	Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B.S.S.
29	..	Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B.S.S.
30	..	Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B.S.S.
31	..	Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B.S.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr 7	10.00	Tientsin and Dairen	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
7	..	Chetoo and Antung	Wenchow	Br.	B.S.S.
10	..	Wenhaiwei, Chetoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B.S.S.
10	..	Chetoo & Tientsin	Esang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
10	..	Swatow	Holbow	Br.	B.S.S.
16	..	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Sulyang	Br.	B.S.S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr 6	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Poyang	Br.	B.S.S.
6	..	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
7	..	do	Kiangtse	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
8	..	do	Lochow	Br.	J.M. & Co.
8	..	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
9	..	do	Suwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
9	..	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
9	..	do	Luoyi	Br.	B.S.S.
9	..	do	Nankin	Br.	B.S.S.
10	..	do	Tachang	Br.	B.S.S.
10	..	do	Wuchang	Br.	B.S.S.
13	..	do	..	..	..

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 5	Ningpo	Hsinchi	3868	Br.	B.S.S.	CNCW
5	Ningpo	Hsinchi	3151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.	NSCW
5	Swatow	Wenchow	560	Br.	B.S.S.	CNW
5	Swatow	Keelung maru	983	Jap.	O.S.K.	OSKW
5	Chetoo	Tachang maru	1118	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	CNCW
5	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B.S.S.	CNW
5	Hankow	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
5	Hankow	Ninghao	3321	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.	NSW
5	Hankow	Chungking	1511	Br.	B.S.S.	CNW
5	Hankow	Kurama maru	115	Jap.	N.Y.K.	..

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 5	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	3222	Jap.	N.Y.K.
5	Chetoo & Wenchow	Toonan	943	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
5	Chinwangtao	Sigan	2147	Br.	B.S.S.
5	Hankow	Tungtze	1264	Br.	B.S.S.
5	Japan	Katori maru	6362	..	..
5	Japan	Taihu maru	879	Jap.	..
5	Hankow	Kiangtse	3101	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
5	Ningpo	Hsinchi	3868	Br.	B.S.S.
5	Ningpo	Hsinchi	3151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from Pootung N.Y.K. wharf on Saturday, April 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, April 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangtse, Captain F. Johnsen, will leave on Sunday, night, For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from Pootung N.Y.K. wharf on Monday, April 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Luocha, tons 2,568 Captain Jackson, will leave on Monday, April 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 259.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tamsui, Captain J. S. DeWolf, will leave on Saturday, April 6, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Telephone No. 77.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hainchi, Captain E. Hausen, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW VIA NINGPO.—The Str. Taihsun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Saturday night. For Freight or passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sungkiang, Captain H. Trowbridge, will leave on Sunday, April 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Telephone No. 77.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's str. Hsinchi, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, April 8, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Wednesday, April 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Kueichow, Captain C. P. Cole, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, April 11, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Holbow, Captain R. J. Cain, will leave on Sunday, April 14, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Yingchow Capt. E. B. Shmona, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, April 14, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sulyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, April 16, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on April 16, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

ANTUNG & CHEFOO.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Wenchow, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Sunday, April 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN VIA TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on April 7, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 9 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Tungchow Capt. Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, April 10, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO VIA NAGASAKI INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Captain K. Hashimoto, will be despatched on Friday, April 12. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Manila Maru, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Saturday, May 4. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 9 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Telephone No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luoyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtse and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG AND CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Sulyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN AND PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsinchi.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsinchi will resume her run on Wednesday, 30th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual. For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. Freight, Telephone No. 77. Agents 21-23 French Bund. Passage: Telephone No. 301.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT" Trans-Pacific Service By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers "ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA" AMERICAN REGISTRY

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. VENEZUELA ..Apr. 27	S.S. ECUADOR ..May 4

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers "COLUSA" ..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" ..15,000 tons AMERICAN REGISTRY

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..Apr. 23	S.S. COLUSA ..Apr. 8
S.S. COLUSA ..June 12	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..June 6

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freighter passage apply to PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY 1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building. Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA (Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Alteration) AMERICAN LINE

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave. "MANILA MARU" ..(18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, May 3, May 4

For Hongkong "CHICAGO MARU" ..(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Apr. 25, Apr. 26

CHINA COASTING LINE For Tsingtao, Tientsin and Dairen arr. leave. "KEELUNG MARU" ..(1,669 tons) Capt. S. Imai, Apr. 5, Apr. 7 For Fochow and Keelung "KOHOKU MARU" ..(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Apr. 16, Apr. 18

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:— M. YAMAUCHI, Manager, OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA Union Building, 4 The Bund. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tel. 4234, 4235.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
SVIII	Apr. 27	..	Curise	Chiyoda	Jap. g-b.	..	..	..
MM	Oct. 27	..	Curise	De la Cour	Fr. g-b.	..	..	..
CNWP	..	..	Curise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	..	..	..
FAOI	..	..	Curise	Vasilobos	Am. g-b.	..	..	..

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

The Empress Steamers

On arrival at Victoria are boarded by Canadian Pacific ticket agents and baggage checkers, also Canadian and United States Customs Officers. During the six hours ride, Victoria to Vancouver actual rail tickets can be issued, your baggage inspected or bonded and checked through to destination. On arrival at Vancouver passengers are free to go forward immediately.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

ON OR ABOUT

For Vancouver via Nagasaki and Yokohama	For Manila and Hongkong
Empress of Asia ..Apr. 18	Empress of Russia ..Apr. 27
Empress of Russia ..May 11	Empress of Japan ..May 14
Empress of Japan ..May 25	Empress of Asia ..May 24
Empress of Asia ..June 8	Empress of Russia ..June 21

† The Empress of Japan proceeds direct to Hongkong, omitting Manila. Round trip tickets interchangeable with Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Pacific Mail.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to G. M. JACKSON, General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to L. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K. SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA (ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

TENYO MARU	22,000 tons, for San Francisco,	April 12, 1918
SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons, for San Francisco,	April 30, 1918
KOREA MARU	20,000 tons, for San Francisco,	May 27, 1918
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons, for San Francisco,	June 11, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

North China Insurance Co.'s Building

'Phone No. 3229.

(Entrance, 71 Soochow Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA (AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

APR. 13, JUNE 24, SEP. 3

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

JUNE 11, AUG. 22

(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co's Hongkew Wharf. Entrance at No. 24 Broadway.)

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD, 'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathroom and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.
Telephone North 482

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. N. 1946.
To let one large bedroom and sitting room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Facing South. All modern comforts. Suitable for two bachelors, or small family.

FOR RENT: Partly furnished apartment, in Central district. Two bedrooms, two bathrooms with hot and cold showers, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, servants' quarters, etc. Available May first. Apply to Box 36, THE CHINA PRESS.
17435 A.10.

TO LET, 2 nicely furnished rooms with bathrooms, including breakfast, or whole flat. Apply 89A, Broadway, between 4 to 6 p.m.
17395 A.11.

EDUCATIONAL

SWISS LADY will give lessons in dress-making, blouses, underclothing, pattern and cutting. Pupils can work with own material. Apply to Box 29, THE CHINA PRESS.
17424 A.6.

SITUATION VACANT

STENOGRAPHER wanted for half time, mornings preferred. State experience and terms, to Box 40, THE CHINA PRESS.
17446 A.9.

STENOGRAPHER and typist (male) wanted, must have good references and experience. Apply to Box 33, THE CHINA PRESS.
17432

WANTED, capable stenographer for an outport. Apply to Box 34, THE CHINA PRESS.
17433 A.7.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, a four roomed house or flat, Centrally located, by May 1st. Reply immediately to Box 27, THE CHINA PRESS.
17415 A.6.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Muscum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.
17385 A.6.

TO THE LADIES!

Do you want to look smart? Let the hairdresser call at your home.

Manicuring, undulation or hair-washing and drying expertly performed. An electric hair-drier, taking but five minutes' time, is used.

His fee is \$1.50. Send your card and make appointment.

MR. M. FINGROT.
(Russian Citizen)
184 Chapoo Road.
Late of the Court Hairdressers, London.
17313

SITUATIONS WANTED

FOREIGNER, neutral, seeks position as godown keeper. Guarantee given. At references. Apply to Box 22, THE CHINA PRESS.
17403 A.6.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: No. 486 Eugene Bard, from July 1st, superior detached residence. Rent only Tls. 110. Occupant will allow inspection after 12 noon. For further particulars apply to Hammond, No. 38 Nan-king Road.
17416

Exchange and Mart

TOURING CAR (Holiday), good strong engine, in good running order. Will sell cheap. Appointment for inspection. Apply to Box 38, THE CHINA PRESS.
17442 A.9.

FOR SALE: A good reliable carriage horse. For particulars apply to Box 41, THE CHINA PRESS.
17447 A.7.

FOR SALE: Improved Ford touring car, 4 seater, electric self-starter, electric lighting, speedometer, etc. Run less than 6,000 miles, recently fitted with new Dunlop oversize tyres, Tls. 800. Trial run by appointment. Owner has purchased larger car. Apply to Box 35, THE CHINA PRESS.
17434 A.7.

WANTED, motor-cycle and side-car, hill climber, free engine, two speed, must be first-class condition. Reply to Outport, Box 37, THE CHINA PRESS.
17436 A.7.

FOR SALE: A pony's saddle and bridle complete, almost new. Owner has practically given up riding. Price Mex. Dollars Fifty only (\$50.00). Can be seen if desired. Apply to Box 31, THE CHINA PRESS.
17425 A.3.

WANTED a piano, must be in good order. Preferable Rozenkrantz. Apply in writing to No. 24 Muirhead Road.
17400 A.9.

FOR SALE, A Moutrie piano, in perfect condition, as good as new. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Box 24, THE CHINA PRESS.
17405 A.9.

FOR SALE: 12 h.p. Remington heavy duty kerosene marine engine. Complete with reverse gear and all fittings. In A1 condition. Apply C. R. De Witt, No. 38 Rue Baron Gros.
17385 A.6.

Are you suffering from rheumatism or nervousness? If so, come to our TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE PARLOR. I have the highest recommendations from doctors, 15 years' experience in U. S. A.

PROF. J. K. SETO,
25 North Szechuen Road.

BORN 1915
STILL EXISTING



Widler & Company
Chungking, West China.

SIKH SPORTS AND POLICE GYMKHANA

In aid of MESOPOTAMIA FUND (Indian Regiments)
To be held on POLO GROUND on

MAY 4th

Commencing at 2 p.m.
100 YARDS SHANGHAI CHAMPIONSHIP

"China Press Challenge Cup" (Presented by "China Press")
440 YARDS SHANGHAI CHAMPIONSHIP

"Bradish Challenge Cup" (Presented by Shanghai Recreation Club.)
Ju Jitsu Competition.

Sword Lance Exercise and Tent Pegging.

Catch-as-Catch-can Wrestling.
Japanese Sword Fencing Competition.

Donkey Polo Match.

Admission: ONE DOLLAR Children 50 Cents.

Entry forms for Championship events may be obtained at all Police Stations or from Hon. Sec. Gordon Road Police Station.
17438

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Robert Lang is no longer connected with our corporation, and that Power of Attorney in his name has been revoked.

J. H. & C. K. EAGLE, Inc.
by: S. B. STEVENSON,
Acting Manager.

NOTICE

Announcement is hereby made that my connection with Messrs. J. H. & C. K. Eagle, Inc. has ceased.

ROBERT LANG.

NOTICE

Announcement is hereby made that we have opened offices at 9A Hankow Road.

ROBERT LANG & CO.,
Incorporated.
by: ROBERT LANG,
President.

17444

CHINESE POST OFFICE

Notification No. 337.

POSTAL HOLIDAY.

On Monday, the 8th April, 1918, being a Postal Holiday, this Office will be open as for Sundays.

W. W. RITCHIE,
Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office,
Shanghai, 5th April, 1918.
17443

The Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli.

The Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli invites applications for employment under the Commission for a minimum period of one year from men qualified to fill the following positions:

Salary.	
One surveying engineer.....	\$800
One asst. surveying engineer.....	500
8 surveyors at (according to experience).....	200 to 300
12 asst. surveyors at.....	150
12 cadets.....	60
One head draughtsman.....	100
Two draughtsmen at.....	60
3 tracers at.....	40

Lodging and travelling expenses of employees whilst in the field will be borne by the Commission and an addition of 25 per cent will be made to the salaries of employees when in the field.

Applications, giving age, nationality and particulars of previous employment and experience, must be addressed to the Secretary to the Commission and must be in his hands not later than the 30th April.

T. S. WEI,
Secretary.

Tientsin, April 1st, 1918.
17427

THE SAVOY HOTEL

No. 21 Broadway, corner Nanjing Road, Shanghai, China.

Special Musical Dinner and Dance Every Evening

Music During Dinner, Dancing After Dinner.

Music by the Savoy Orchestra.

Special features this week: THE MENDOZAS

The Popular Exponents of Fancy dancing

In the Tango-Boston Waltz, etc.

Dinner à la Carte or Table d'Hôte

Dainty Dishes a Specialty.

Tables or Private Dining Rooms reserved by request.

Telephone No. 2510.

FIFTH DAY

OF

HILL'S BAZAAR

From the multitude of purchasers visiting us daily we judge that our Bazaar is fully appreciated.

Repeat Exhibition

of

New British Official War Films

Under the patronage of Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Showing

The Story of the Drifters.

The Women's Land Army.

Portuguese Expeditionary Forces.

Repairing the Ravages of War.

The Chinese Labour Corps at the Front.

The South African Native Labour Corps at the Front.

and

Numerous Topical Gazettes, etc.

Booking opens on Friday, 5th April,

At MOUTRIE'S.

Usual price.

17422

Exhibition of

New British and Italian War Films

Under the distinguished patronage of Sir Everard H. Fraser, K.C.M.G., and

G. de Rossi, Esquire.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Showing

BRITISH FILMS:

Woolwich Arsenal.

American Troops in London.

Royal Flying Corps.

ITALIAN FILMS:

On the Mountains 2 reels.

With several Topical Budget showing Work in Palestine, in Britain and in France.

Booking opens on Friday, 5th April,

At MOUTRIE'S.

Usual price.

17423

TREES FOR SALE

IMPORTED shade trees—large leaf—grows rapidly—original stock imported from U.S.A.

1,000, cuttings.....\$0.10 each

1,000, 1 year old.....\$0.30 "

500, 2 years old.....\$0.60 "

200, 3 years old.....\$1.00 "

Must be planted within a few days.

Apply at 15 Nanjing Road.

5% Italian Consolidated Loan 1918

Non-convertible till 1931

Price of issue: Lires 86.50

Subscriptions are received by

THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK

up to the 25th of May, 1918.

17424

BILL SMITH

says:

"Elephant Head"

THREE STAR

BRANDY

IS

A COGNAC

OF

DISTINCTION

—

ASK BILL!

—

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Agents

17425

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway

Administration

Notification No. 279.

PREVENTION OF PLAGUE

(064/4)

TRAIN SERVICE.

As Medical Authorities have declared Nanking free from plague, commencing from tomorrow, booking of tickets from the following stations will be resumed:

Pukow, Tungko,

Puchen, Wu-I.

Huachiying,

(sd.) S. C. SHU,

Managing Director.

Tientsin, 1st April, 1918.
17428

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

Acting on medical advice the full

Train Service has been resumed from the 3rd instant.

By order,

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

17383

New Store!!!

JEWELLERY,

GOLD AND SILVER WARE,

CURIOS, Etc.

No. 2B Broadway

(Astor House Building)

The China Jewellery Co.

17187

The Lancashire Insurance Co.

(Now merged in the Royal

Insurance Co., Ltd.)

Having been appointed Agents of the above Company we are now prepared to issue Policies covering Fire and Motor Car risks at current rates.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,

27 Nanjing Road.

17406

JUST ARRIVED

Findon Haddocks

\$1.00 per lb.

Schaefer Beer

LIGHT AND DARK

The choicest product of the

oldest lager beer brewery

in the United States.

Try it once and you will

buy it always!

Motor delivery service

C. EDDIE & CO.

1123-23 Broadway, Tel. N. 639.

Eden Hospital

Dept. of Venereal Diseases

and Wassermann Laboratory

P372 Nanjing Road

(opp. Lloyd Road)

Hours: 10-12; 2-4 Daily

Dr. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

FOR SALE

2 CYL. 27 H.P. MARINE ENGINE

(with Kerosene Attachment)

Manufactured by the

ATLAS GAS ENGINE CO., INC.,

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

Can be seen at the offices of

Knapp & Baxter, Inc.,

6 Kiukiang Road.

Phone C. 1860 Phone C. 1625

17425

CORPORATION SEALS

AND LETTER-HEAD

EMBOSSERS

Interchangeable Dies

\$18.50 to \$25.00 Mex.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD SHANGHAI

17425

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